The Huntingdon Journal.

L. 46. HUNTINGDON, PA., DECEMBER 13, 1871. NO. 49.

Huntingdon Journal.

RBORROW, - - J. A. NASH,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

he Corner of Bath and Washington streets.

NTINGDON JOURNAL is published every y, by J. R. DURBORROW and J. A. NASH, firm name of J. R. DURBORROW & Co., at nnum, IN ADVANCE, or $2,50 if not paid months from date of subscription, and aid within the year.
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Professional Cards.

ENGATE, Surveyor, Warriors- ark, Pa. [ap12,'71.

CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law, . 111, 3d street. Office formerly occupied . Woods & Williamson. [ap12,'71.

R. R. WIESTLING, spectfully offers his professional services zens of Huntingdon and vicinity. moved to No. 618½ Hill street, (SMITH'S) [apr.5,'71-1y.

J. C. FLEMMING respectfully rs his professional services to the citizens gdon and vicinity. Office second floor of am's building, on corner of 4th and Hill may24.

D. P. MILLER, Office on Hill set, in the room formerly occupied by M'Culloch, Huntingdon, Pa., would res- offer his professional services to the citi- ntingdon and vicinity. [jan.4,'71.

A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his ofessional services to the community. o. 523 Washington street, one door east blic Parsonage. [jan.4,'71.

GREENE, Dentist. Office re- oved to Leister's new building, Hill street on. [jan.4,'71.

. ROBB, Dentist, office in S. T. rr.wn's new building, No. 529, *Hill* St., on, Pa. [ap12,'71.

BLAZIER, Notary Public, corner of Washington and Smith streets, Hun- Pa. [jan.12'71.

J. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law. Office, -No. —, Hill street, Huntingdon, [ap.19,'71.

ILVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at- w, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill street, s west of Smith. [jan.4'71.

PATTON, Druggist and Apoth- ary, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Hun- Pa. Prescriptions accurately compounded. ors for Medicinal purposes. [nov.23,'70.

ALL MUSSER, Attorney-at-Law, 319 Hill st., Huntingdon, Pa. [jan.4,'71.

. DURBORROW, Attorney-at- aw, Huntingdon, Pa., will practice in the ourts of Huntingdon county. Particular given to the settlement of estates of dece- n he JOURNAL Building. [feb.1,'71.

. POLLOCK, Surveyor and Real state Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend ing in all its branches. Will also buy, nt Farms, Houses, and Real Estate of ev- in any part of the United States. Send ular. [jan.4'71.

V. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law ad General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., claims against the Government for back ty, widows' and invalid pensions attend- h great care and promptness. n Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

ALLEN LOVELL, Attorney-at- Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention COLLECTIONS of all kinds; to the settle- States, &c.; and all other Legal Business d with fidelity and dispatch. ffice in room lately occupied by R. Milton q. [jan.4,'71.

J. & M. S. LYTLE, Attorneys- t-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend to of legal business entrusted to their care. n the south side of Hill street, fourth door mith. [jan.4,'71.

A. ORBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 321 Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [may31,'71.

TT. S. T. BROWN. J. M. BAILEY
T, BROWN & BAILEY, At- neys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Pensions, laims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against rnment will be promptly prosecuted. n Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

V. MYTON, Attorney-at-Law, Hun- ingdon, Pa. Office with J. Sewell Stewart, [jan.4,'71.

LLIAM A. FLEMING, Attorney- t-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention collections, and all other legal business to with care and promptness. Office, No. street. [ap19,'71.

Miscellaneous.

HANGE HOTEL, Huntingdon, a. JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor. ry 4, 1871.

AR THE RAILROAD DEPOT,

. WAYNE and JUNIATA STREETT
NITED STATES HOTEL,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.
N & CO., PROPRIETORS. Meh15-tf

ST. KING, Merchant Tailor, 412 Washington street, Huntingdon, Pa., a lib- re of patronage respectfully solicited. 12, 1871.

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rders promptly attended to. Repairing short notice. [Apr 5,'71,1y.*

OWARD, J. H. CLOVER,
RRISON HOUSE,

ITE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. DEPOT
UNTINGDON, PA.

HOWARD & CLOVER, Prop's. 5, 1871-1y.

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ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC.,

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing superior to any other establishment in the county. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed,

J. R. DURBORROW & CO.

THE PRESIDENT.

HIS THIRD ANNUAL MESSAGE

Successful Execution of the Laws

FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH FOREIGN POWERS

SETTLING DISPUTES by ARBITRATION

OUR NORTHERN BOUNDARY LINE

The Re-Call of the Russian Minister

THE MOVEMENT AGAINST THE COREANS

Cuba and Her Disturbed Condition

REDUCTION OF THE NATIONAL DEBT

The Army and Navy Suggestions

KU-KLUX AND THEIR OUTRAGES

The Mormon and Indian Policies

REGULATION OF SOUTHERN AFFAIRS

The Protection of Emigrants

NEED OF CIVIL SERVICE REFORM

To the Senate and House of Representatives:—In addressing my third annual message to the law-making branch of the government, it is gratifying to be able to state that during the past year success has generally attended the effort to execute all laws found upon the statute books. The policy has been not to inquire into the wisdom of the laws already enacted, but to learn their spirit and intent, and to enforce them accordingly. The past year has, under a wise Providence, been one of general prosperity; to the nation it has, however, been attended with more than usual chastisements in the loss of life by storm and fire. These disasters have served to call forth the best elements of human nature in our country, and to develop a friendship for us on the part of foreign nations which goes far toward alleviating the distresses occasioned by these calamities. The benevolent, who have so generously shared their means with the victims of these misfortunes, will reap their reward in the consciousness of having performed a noble act and in receiving the grateful thanks of men, women and children whose sufferings they have relieved.

The relations of the United States with foreign powers continue to be friendly.—The year has been an eventful one in witnessing two great nations, speaking one language and having one lineage, settling by peaceful arbitration disputes of long standing and liable at any time to bring those nations into bloody and costly conflict. An example has thus been set which, if successful in its issue, may be followed by other civilized nations, and finally be the means of returning to productive industry millions of men now maintained to settle the disputes of nations by the bayonet and the broadside. I transmit a copy of the treaty alluded to, which has been concluded since the adjournment of Congress, with her Britannic Majesty, and a copy of the protocols of the conferences of the commissioners by whom it was negotiated.—This treaty provides methods for adjusting the questions pending between the two nations.

Adjusting Matters With Other Nations.

Various questions are to be adjusted by arbitration. I recommend Congress, at an early day, to make the necessary provision for the tribunal at Geneva, and for the several commissions on the part of the United States called for by the treaty. His Majesty, the King of Italy, the President of the Swiss Confederation, and his Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, have each consented, on the joint request of the two powers, to name an arbitrator for the tribunal at Geneva. I have caused my thanks to be suitably expressed for the readiness with which the joint request has been complied with by the appointment of gentlemen of eminence and learning to these important positions. His Majesty the Emperor of Germany has been pleased to comply with the joint request of the two governments, and has consented to act as the arbitrator of the disputed water boundary between the United States and Great Britain. The contracting parties in the treaty have undertaken to regard, as between themselves, certain principles of public law for which the United States have contended since the commencement of their history.

They have also agreed to bring these principles to the knowledge of the other maritime powers, and to invite them to accede to them. Negotiations are going on as to the form of the note by which the invitation is to be extended to the other powers. I recommend the legislation necessary on the part of the United States to bring into operation the articles of the treaty relating to the fisheries and to the other matters touching the relations of the United States toward the British North American possessions, to become operative so soon as the proper legislation shall be had on the part of Great Britain and its possessions. It is much to be desired that this legislation may become operative before the fishermen of the United States begin to make their arrangements for the coming season.

The Frontier Waters.

I have addressed a communication, of which a copy is transmitted herewith, to the Governors of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin, urging upon the Governors of these States, respectively, the necessary action on their part to carry into effect the object of the article of the treaty which contemplates the use of the canals, on either side, connected with the navigation of the lakes and rivers, forming the boundary, on terms of equality by the inhabitants of both countries.

It is hoped that the importance of the object and the benefits to flow therefrom will secure the speedy approval and legislative sanction of the States concerned. I renew the recommendation for an appropriation for determining the true position of the forty-ninth parallel of latitude, where it forms the boundary between the United States and the British North American possessions, between the Lake of the Woods and summit of the Rocky Mountains. The early action of Congress on this recommendation would put it in the power of the War Department to place a force in the field during the next summer. The resumption of diplomatic relations between France and Germany have enabled me to give directions for the withdrawal of the protection extended to the Germans in France by the diplomatic and consular representatives of the United States in that country. It is but just to add that the delicate duty of this protection has been performed by the minister and consul-general at Paris and the various consuls in France, under the supervision of the latter, with great kindness, as well as with prudence and tact. Their course has received the commendation of the German Government, and has wounded no susceptibility of the French. The government of the Emperor of Germany continues to manifest a friendly feeling toward the United States, and a desire to harmonize with the moderate and just policy which this government maintains in its relations with the Asiatic Powers, as well as with the South American Republics. I have given assurances that the friendly feelings of that government are fully shared by the United States. The ratification of the consular and naturalization conventions with the Austro-Hungarian Empire have been exchanged. I have been officially informed of the annexation of the States of the Church to the Kingdom of Italy and the removal of the capital of that kingdom to Rome. In conformity with the established policy of the United States I have recognized this change.

Treaty of Commerce with Italy.

The ratifications of the new Treaty of Commerce between the United States and Italy have been unchanged. The two Powers have agreed in this treaty that private property at sea shall be exempt from capture in case of war between the two Powers. The United States have spared no opportunity of incorporating this rule into the obligation of nations. The Forty-first Congress, at its third session, made an appropriation for the organization of a mixed commission for adjudicating upon the claims of citizens of the United States against Spain, growing out of the insurrection in Cuba, and the commission has since been organized. I transmit herewith the correspondence relating to its formation and its jurisdiction. It is to be hoped that this commission will afford the claimants a complete remedy for their injuries. It has been made the agreeable duty of the United States to preside over a conference at Washington between the plenipotentiaries of Spain and the allied South American republics, which has resulted in an armistice, with the reasonable assurance of a permanent peace. The intimate friendly relations which have so long existed between the United States and Russia continue undisturbed.

The visit of the third son of the Emperor is a proof that there is no desire on the part of his government to diminish the cordiality of those relations. The hospitable reception which has been given to the Grand Duke is a proof that on our side we share the wishes of that government. The inexcusable course of the Russian minister at Washington rendered it necessary to ask his recall, and to decline to longer receive that functionary as a diplomatic representative. It was impossible, with self-respect, or with a just regard to the dignity of the country, to permit Mr. Catacazy to continue to hold intercourse with this government after his personal abuse of government officials and during his persistent interference, through various means, with the relation between the United States and other powers. In accordance with my wishes this government has been relieved of further intercourse with Mr. Catacazy, and the management of the affairs of the Imperial legation has passed into the hands of a gentleman entirely unobjectionable.

Intimate Relations with Japan.

With Japan we continue to maintain intimate relations. The Cabinet of the Mikado has, since the close of the last session of Congress, selected citizens of the United States to serve in offices of importance in several departments of the government. I have reason to think that this selection is due to an appreciation of the disinterestedness of the policy which the United States have pursued toward Japan. It is our desire to contrive to maintain this disinterested and just policy with China as well as Japan. The correspondence transmitted herewith shows that there is no disposition on the part of this government to swerve from its established course. Prompted by a desire to put an end to the barbarous treatment of our shipwrecked sailors on the Corean coast our minister at Pekin was instructed to endeavor to conclude a convention with Corea for securing the safety and humane treatment of such marines. Admiral Rodgers was instructed to accompany him with a sufficient force to protect him in case of need. A small surveying party, sent out on reaching the coast, was treacherously attacked at a disadvantage. Ample opportunity was given for explanation and apology for the insult. Neither came. A force was then landed. After an arduous march over a rugged and difficult country, the forts from which the outrages had been committed were reduced by a gallant assault, and were destroyed. Having thus punished the criminals, and having vindicated the honor of the flag, the expedition returned, finding it impossible under the circumstances to conclude the desired convention. I respectfully refer to the correspondence relating thereto, herewith submitted, and leave the subject for such action as Congress may see fit to take.

Mexico, Central and South America.

The Republic of Mexico has not yet repealed the very objectionable laws establishing what is known as the "Free Zone" on the frontiers of the United States. It is hoped that this may yet be done, and also that more stringent measures may be taken by that Republic for restraining lawless persons on its frontiers. I hope that Mexico, by its own action, will soon relieve this government of the difficulties experienced from these causes.

Our relations with the various Republics of Central and South America continue, with one exception, to be cordial and friendly. I recommend some action by Congress regarding the overdue installments under the award of the Venezuelan claims of 1866. The internal dissensions of that government present no justification for the absence of effort to meet their solemn treaty obligations. The ratification of an extradition treaty with Nicaragua has been exchanged. It is a subject for congratulation that the great Empire of Brazil has taken the initiatory step towards the abolition of slavery. Our relations with that Empire, always cordial, will naturally be made more so by this act. It is not too much to hope that the Government of Brazil may hereafter find it for its interest, as well as intrinsically right to advance toward entire emancipation more rapidly than the present act contemplates.

The true prosperity and greatness of a nation is to be found in the elevation and education of its laborers. It is a subject for regret that the reforms in this direction, which were voluntarily promised by the statesmen of Spain, have not been carried out in its West India colonies. The laws and regulations for the apparent abolition of slavery in Cuba and Porto Rico leave most of the laborers in bondage, with no hope of release until their lives become a burden to their employers.

I desire to direct your attention to the fact that the citizens of the United States, or persons claiming to be citizens of the United States are large holders in foreign lands of this specie of property forbidden by the fundamental law of their alleged country. I recommend to Congress to provide by stringent legislation a suitable remedy against the holding, owning, or dealing in slaves or being interested in slave property, in foreign lands, either as owners, hirers, or mortgagees by citizens of the United States.

Protection of Americans in Cuba.

It is to be regretted that the disturbed condition of the Island of Cuba continues to be a source of annoyance and anxiety. The existence of a protracted struggle in such close proximity to our own territory without apparent prospect of an early termination, cannot be other than an object of concern to a people who, while abstaining from interference in the affairs of other powers, naturally desire to see every country in the undisturbed enjoyment of peace, liberty and the blessings of free institutions. Our naval commanders in Cuban waters have been instructed, in case it should become necessary, to spare no effort to protect the lives and property of bona fide American citizens and to maintain the dignity of the flag. It is hoped that all pending questions with Spain, growing out of the affairs in Cuba, may be adjusted in the spirit of peace and conciliation which has hitherto guided the two Powers in their treatment of such questions.

To give importance and to add to the efficiency of our diplomatic relations with Japan and China, and to further aid in retaining the good opinion of those people and secure to the United States its share of the commerce destined to flow between those nations and the balance of the commercial world, I earnestly recommend that an appropriation be made to support at least four American youths in each of those countries, to serve as a part of the official family of our ministers there. Our representatives would not even then be placed upon an equality with the representatives of Great Britain and of some other powers. As now situated our representatives in Japan and China have to depend for interpreters and translators upon natives of those countries who know our language imperfectly, or procure for the occasion the services of employees in foreign business houses, or the interpreters to other foreign ministers. I would also recommend liberal measures for the purpose of assisting the American lines of steamers now plying between San Francisco and Japan and China, and the Australian line, almost our only remaining lines of ocean steamers, and of increasing their services.

Our Debt and Our Resources.

The national debt has been reduced to the extent of $86,057,126.80 during the year, and by the negotiation of national bonds at a lower rate of interest the interest on the public debt has been so far diminished that now the sum to be raised for the interest account is nearly $17,000,000 less than on the 1st of March, 1869. It was highly desirable that this rapid diminution should take place, both to strengthen the credit of the country and to convince its citizens of their entire ability to meet every dollar of liability without bankrupting them. But in view of the accomplishment of these desirable ends, of the rapid development of the resources of the country, its increasing ability to meet large demands and the amount already paid, it is not desirable that the present resources of the country should continue to be taxed in order to continue this rapid payment, and I therefore recommend a modification of both the tariff and internal tax laws, and recommend that all taxes from internal sources be abolished except those collected from spirituous, vinous and malt liquors, tobacco in its various forms, and from stamps. In re-adjusting the tariff I suggest that a careful estimate be made of the amount of surplus revenue collected under the present laws, after providing for the current expenses of the government, the interest account, and a sinking fund; and that this surplus be reduced in such a manner as so afford the greatest relief to the greatest number. There are many articles not produced at home, but which enter largely into general consumption, through articles which are manufactured at home, such as medicines, compounds, &c., from which very little revenue is derived, but which enter into general use. All such articles I recommend to be placed on the free list. Should a further reduction prove advisable, I would recommend that it be made upon those articles which can best bear it without disturbing home production or reducing the wages of American labor. I have not entered into figures, because to do so would be to repeat what will be laid before you in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The present laws for collecting the revenue pay collectors of customs small salaries, but provide for moieties and shares in all seizures, which, at principal ports of entry, particularly, raise the compensation of those officials to a large sum It has always seemed to me as if this system must, at times, work perniciously it holds out an inducement to dishonest men, should such get possession of those offices, to be lax in their scrutiny of goods entered, and to enable them finally to make large seizures. Your attention is respectfully invited to this subject. Continued fluctuations in the value of gold as compared with the national currency has a most damaging effect upon the increase and development of the country in keeping up prices of all articles necessary in everyday life. It fosters a spirit of gambling prejudicial alike to national morals and the national finances. If the question can be met as to how to give a fixed value to our currency, that value constantly and uniformly approaching par with specie, a very desirable object will be gained.

Operations of Army and Navy.

For the operations of the army in the past year, the expense of maintaining it, the estimates for the ensuing year, and for continuing seacoast and other improvements, conducted under the supervision of the War Department, I refer you to the accompanying report of the Secretary of War.

I call your attention to the provisions of the act of Congress, approved March 3, 1869, which discontinues promotions in the staff corps of the army until provided for by law.

I recommend that the number of officers in each grade in the staff corps be fixed, and that whenever the number in any one grade falls below the number so fixed, that the vacancy may be filled by promotion from the grade below. I also recommend that when the office of chief of a corps becomes vacant the place may be filled by selection from the corps in which the vacancy exists.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy shows an improvement in the number and efficiency of the naval force without material increase in the expense of supporting it. This is due to the policy which has been adopted, and is being extended as fast as our material will admit of, of using smaller vessels as cruisers on the several stations. By this measure we have been enabled to occupy at once a large extent of cruising ground, to visit more frequently the posts where the presence of our flag is desirable, and generally to discharge more efficiently the appropriate duties of the navy in time of peace, without exceeding the number of men or the expenditure authorized by law. During the past year the navy has, in addition to its regular service, supplied the men and officers for the vessels of the Coast Survey, and has completed the surveys authorized by Congress of the Isthmus of Darien and Tehuantepec, and under like authority has sent out an expedition completely furnished and equipped, to explore the unknown ocean of the North. The suggestions of the report as to the necessity for increasing and improving the material of the navy, and the plan recommended for reducing the personnel of the service to a peace standard by the gradual abolition of certain grades of officers, the reduction of others, and the employment of some in the service of the commercial marine, are well considered, and deserve the thoughtful attention of Congress. I also recommend that all promotions in the navy, above the rank of captain, be by selection instead of by seniority.

This course will secure in the higher grades greater efficiency and hold out an incentive to young officers to improve themselves in the knowledge of their profession. The present cost of maintaining the navy, its cost compared with that of the preceding year and the estimates for the ensuing year, are contained in the accompanying report of the Secretary of the Navy.

The Post Office Department.

The enlarged receipts of the Post Office Department, as shown by the accompanying report of the Postmaster General, exhibit a gratifying increase in that branch of the public service. It is the index of the growth of education and of the prosperity of the people, two elements highly conducive to the vigor and stability of republics. With a vast territory like ours, much of it sparsely populated, but all requiring the services of the mail, it is not at present to be expected that this department can be made self-sustaining, but a gradual approach to this end from year to year is confidently relied on. The day is not far distant when the Post Office Department of the government will prove a much greater blessing to the whole people than it is now. The suggestions of the Postmaster General for improvements in the department presided over by him, are earnestly recommended to your special attention. Especially do I recommend favorable consideration of the plan for uniting the telegraph system of the United States with the postal system. It is believed that by such a course the cost of telegraphing could be much reduced, and the service as well if not better rendered. It would secure the further advantage of extending the telegraph through portions of the country where private enterprise will not construct it.

Commercial, Educational and Political.

Commerce and trade, above all the efforts to bring a people widely separated into a community of interest, are always benefitted by rapid inter-communication. Education, the ground-work of republican institutions, is encouraged by increasing the facilities for receiving speedy news from all parts of the country, and the desire to reap the benefit of such improvements will stimulate education. I refer you to the report of the Postmaster General for full details of the operations of last year, and for comparative statements of results with former years. There has been imposed upon the Executive branch of the government the execution of the act of Congress, approved April 20, 1871, and commonly known as the Kuklux law, in a portion of the State of South Carolina. The necessity of the course pursued will be demonstrated by the report of the committee to investigate Southern outrages. Under the provisions of the above act I issued a proclamation calling the attention of the people of the United States to the same, declaring my reluctance to exercise any of the extraordinary powers thereby conferred upon me, except in case of imperative necessity, but making known my purpose to exercise such powers whenever it should become necessary to do so for the purpose of securing to all citizens of the United States the peaceful enjoyment of the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution and the laws. After the passage of this law, information was received from time to time that combinations of the character referred to in this law existed and were powerful in many parts of the Southern States, particularly in certain counties of the State of South Carolina. Careful investigation was made, and it was ascertained that in nine counties of that State such combinations were active and powerful, embracing a sufficient portion of the citizens to control the local authority and having, among other things, the object of depriving the emancipated class of the substantial benefits of preventing freedom and of the free political action of those citizens who did not sympathize with their own views. Among their operations were frequent scourgings and occasional assassinations, generally perpetrated at night by disguised persons, the victims in almost all cases being citizens of different political sentiments from their own, or freed persons who had shown a disposition to claim equal rights with other citizens.

The Habeas Corpus Suspension.

Thousands of inoffensive and well-disposed citizens were the sufferers by this lawless violence. Therefore, on the 12th of October 1871, a proclamation was issued in terms of the the law, cailing upon the members of those combinations to disperse within five days, and to deliver to the marshal or military officers of the United States all arms, ammunition, uniforms, disguises, and other means and implements used by them for carrying out their unlawful purposes. This warning not having been heeded, on the 17th of October another proclamation was issued suspending the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus in nine counties in that State. Direction was given that within the counties so designated persons supposed, upon creditable information, to be members of such unlawful combinations should be arrested by the military forces of the United States and delivered to the marshal, to be dealt with according to law. In two of said counties, York and Spartanburg, many arrests have been made. At the last accounts the number of persons thus arrested was one hundred and sixty-eight. Several hundred, whose criminality was ascertained to be of an inferior degree, were released for the present. These have generally made confessions of their guilt. Great caution has been exercised in making these arrests, and, notwithstanding the large number, it is believed that no innocent person is now in custody. The prisoners will be held for regular trial in the judicial tribunals of the United States. As soon as it appeared that the authorities of the United States were about to take vigorous measures to enforce the law, many persons absconded and there is good ground for supposing that all of such persons have violated the law. A full report of what has been done under this law will be submitted to Congress by the Attorney General. In Utah there still remains a remnant of barbarism repugnant to civilization, to decency and to the laws of the United States. Territorial officers, however, have been found who are willing to perform their duties in a spirit of equity and with a due sense of sustaining the majesty of the law.

Matters in the Far West.

Neither polygamy nor any other violation of existing statutes will be permitted within the territory of the United States. It is not with the religion of the self styled saints that we are now dealing, but with their practices. They will be protected in the worship of God according to the dictates of their conscience, but they will not be permitted to violate the laws under the cloak of religion. It may be advisable for Congress to consider what, in the execution of the laws against polygamy, is to be the status of plural wives and their offspring. The propriety of Congress passing an Enabling act authorizing the Territorial Legislature of Utah to legitimatize all children born prior to a time fixed in the act, might be justified by its humanity to these innocent children. This is a suggestion only, and not a recommendation.

The policy pursued toward the Indians has resulted favorably, so far as can be judged from the limited time during which it has been in operation. Through the exertions of the various societies of Christians to whom has been intrusted the execution of the policy, and the Board of Commissioners authorized by the law of April 10, 1869, many tribes of Indians have been induced to settle upon reservations, to cultivate the soil, to perform productive labor of various kinds and to partially accept civilization. They are being cared for in such a way, it is hoped, as to induce those still pursuing their old habits of life to embrace the only opportunity which is left them to avoid extermination. I recommend liberal appropriations to carry out the Indian peace policy, not only because it is humane, Christianlike and economical, but because it is right. I recommend to your honorable consideration also the policy of granting a Territorial Government to the Indians in the Indian Territory of west of Arkansas and Missouri and south of Kansas. In doing so every right guaranteed to the Indians by treaty should be secured. Such a course might in time be the means of collecting most of the Indians now between the Missouri and the Pacific and south of the British possessions, into one Territory or in a State. The Secretary of the Interior has treated upon this subject at length, and I commend to you his suggestions.

I renew my recommendation that the public lands be regarded as a heritage to our children, to be disposed of only as required for occupancy and to actual settlers. Those already granted have been in great part disposed of in such a way as to secure access to the balance by the hardy settler who may wish to avail himself of them, but caution should be exercised even in attaining so desirable an object.

Educational interests may well be served by the grant of the proceeds of the sale of public lands to settlers. I do not wish to be misunderstood as recommending, in the least degree, a curtailment of what is being done by the General Government for the encouragement of education. The report of the Secretary of the Interior, submitted with this, will give you all the information collected and prepared for publication in regard to the census taken during the year 1870, the operations of the Bureau of Education for the year; the Patent Office; the Pension Office; the Land Office, and the Indian Bureau. The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture gives the operations of his department for the year. As agriculture is the ground-work of our prosperity, too much importance cannot be attached to the labors of this department. It is in the hands of an able head, with able assistants, all zealously devoted to introducing into the agricultural productions of the nation all useful products adapted to any of the various climates and soils of our vast territory, and to giving all useful information as to the method of cultivation of the plants, serials and other products adapted to particular localities. Quietly, but surely, the Agricultural Bureau is working a great national good, and, if liberally supported, the more widely its influence will be extended and the less dependent we shall be upon the products of foreign countries.

Economy in Governmental Service.

The subject of compensation to the heads of bureaus and officials holding positions of responsibility and requiring ability and character to fill properly is one which your attention is invited. But few of the officials receive a compensation equal to the respectable support of a family, while their duties are such as to involve millions of interest in private. Life services demand compensation equal to the services rendered. A wise economy would dictate the same rule in the government service. I have not given the estimates for the support of government for the ensuing year, nor the comparative statement between the expenditures for the year just passed and the one just preceding, because all these figures are contained in the accompanying reports or in the one presented directly to Congress. These estimates have my approval.

More than six years having elapsed since the last hostile gun was fired between the armies then arrayed against each other—one for the perpetuation, the other for the destruction of the Union—it may well be considered whether it is not now time that the disabilities imposed by the Fourteenth Amendment should be removed. That amendment does not exclude the ballot, but only imposes the disability to hold offices upon certain classes. When the purity of the ballot is secure majorities are sure to elect officers reflecting the views of the majority. I do not see the advantage or propriety of excluding men from office merely because they were, before the Rebellion, of standing and character sufficient to be elected to positions requiring them to take oaths to support the Constitution and admitting to eligibility those entertaining precisely the same views, but of less standing in their communities. It may be said that the former violated an oath, while the latter did not. The latter did not have it in their power to do so. If they had taken this oath it cannot be doubted they would have broken it as did the former class.

If there are any great criminals distinguished for the part they took in opposition to the government, they might, in the judgment of Congress, be excluded from such an amnesty. This subject is submitted for your careful consideration. The condition of the Southern States is, unhappily, not such as all true patriotic citizens would like to see. Social ostracism for opinion's sake, personal violence or threats towards persons entertaining political views opposed to those entertained by the majority of the old citizens, prevents immigration and the flow of much needed capital into the States lately in rebellion. It will be a happy condition of the country when the old citizens of these States will take an interest in public affairs, promulgate ideas honestly entertained, vote for men representing their views and tolerate the same freedom of expression and ballot in those entertaining different political convictions.

Territorial Government—The Chicago Disaster.

Under the provisions of the act of Congress approved February 21, 1871, a Territorial government was organized in the District of Columbia. Its results have thus far fully realized the expectations of its advocates. Under the direction of the Territorial officers a system of improvement has been inaugurated by means of which Washington is rapidly becoming a city worthy of the nation's capital. The citizens of the District, having voluntarily taxed themselves to a large amount for the purpose of contributing to the adornment of the seat of government, I recommend liberal appropriations on the part of Congress, in order that the government may bear its just share of the expense of carrying out a judicious system of improvements. By the great fire in Chicago the most important of the government buildings in that city were consumed. Those burned had already become inadequate to the wants of the government in the growing city, and, looking to the near future, were totally inadequate. I recommend, therefore, that an appropriation be made immediately to purchase the remainder of the square on which the burned buildings stood, provided it can be purchased at a fair valuation, or provided that the Legislature of Illinois will pass a law authorizing its condemnation for government purposes, and also an appropriation of as much money as can properly be expended toward the erection of buildings during this fiscal year.

The number of emigrants, ignorant of our laws, habits, etc., coming into our country annually has become so great, and the impositions practiced upon them so numerous and flagrant, that I suggest Congressional action for their protection. It seems to me a fair subject of legislation by Congress. I cannot now state as fully as I desire the nature of the complaints made by emigrants of the treatment they receive, but will endeavor to do so during the session of Congress, particularly if the subject should receive your attention. It has been the aim of the administration to enforce honesty and efficiency in all public offices.—Every public servant who has violated the trust placed in him has been proceeded against with all the rigor of the law. If bad men have secured places it has been the fault of the system established by law and custom for making appointments, or the fault of those who recommend for government positions persons not sufficiently well known to them personally, or who give letters indorsing the characters of office-seekers without a proper sense of the grave responsibility which such a course devolves upon them.

Civil Service Reform.

A civil service reform which can correct this abuse is much needed. In mercantile pursuits the business man who gives a letter of recommendation to a friend to enable him to obtain credit from a stranger is regarded as morally responsible for the integrity of his friend and his ability to meet his obligations. A reformatory law which would enforce this principle against all indorsers of persons for public place, would insure great caution in making recommendations. A salutory lesson has been taught the careless and the dishonest public servants in the great number of prosecutions and convictions of the last two years. It is gratifying to notice the favorable change which is taking place throughout the country in bringing to punishment those who have proved recreant to the trusts confided to them, and in elevating to public office none but those possessing the confidence of the honest and virtuous, who, it will always be found, comprise the majority of the community in which we live.

In my message to Congress one year ago I urgently recommended a reform in the civil service of the country. In conformity with that recommendation Congress, in the ninth section of an act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government, and for other purposes, approved March 3, 1871, gave the necessary authority to the Executive to inaugurate a civil service reform, and placed upon him the responsibility of doing so. Under the authority of said act I convened a board of gentlemen, eminently qualified for the work, to devise rules and regulations to effect the needed reform. Their labors are not yet complete, but if is believed that they will succeed in devising a plan which can be adopted to the great relief of the Executive, the heads of departments and members of Congress, and which will redound to the true interest of the public service. At all events, the experiment shall have a fair trial.

I have thus hastily summed up the operations of the government during the last year, and made such suggestions as occur to me to be proper for your consideration, and submit them with a confidence that your combined action will be wise, statesmanlike, and in the best interest of the whole country.

U. S. GRANT.

Executive Mansion, Dec. 4, 1871.

THE WEED AGAIN.—We have borne our testimony against the use of tobacco by boys, and we find it corroborated by wise men in every sphere of life. The American Education Society which aids several hundreds of young men in our colleges and seminaries, refuses help to every one using tobacco in any form. The Methodist General Conference of Indiana has rejected a number of candidates for the ministry for the reason that they were adicted to the habit of chewing or smoking. They also passed a resolution declaring that all clerical members of the Conference persisting in such a habit, should be excluded from ministerial fellowship. This looks like being in earnest to rid themselves of an extensive and offensive habit. The M. E. General Conference of Massachusetts have taken the same ground and the Congregrtionalists are not far behind.—*Delaware County Republican.*

USEFUL HINTS.—Never enter a sick room in a state of prespiration, as the moment you become cool your pores absorb. Do not approach contagious diseases with empty stomach; nor sit between the sick and the fire, because the heat attracts the thin vapor.

Prince Pierre Bonaparte was married to Madame Riffton in order to legitimize two children that that lady had borne him. He had previously marriad the lady, but the Emperor had declared the ceremony null and void.

No sooner has Brazil abolished slavery, than she begins to call for school books. Freedom and education go together; liberty and the spelling-book are one and inseprable.

Deer will be plenty in Iowa this winter. They have damaged the unhusked corn fiel is near Sioux City very materially, and abound in droves of half a dezen head.

A Georgia laundress of color wept because some paper collars, which she tried to renovate, "done wash all to flinders; for true."

Farmers are sowing wheat in northern Texas. Seed wheat there is reported scarce.

To become the tion of a party it is not necessary to make a beast of one's self.

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - - EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, Dec. 13, 1871.

THE JOURNAL FOR 1872!

A Rare Chance to Secure the Leading Literature of the Day!

CHEAPNESS COMBINED WITH SUBSTANTIALITY

Every head of a family, in the country, should subscribe and pay for his county paper. He that attempts to raise a family without giving it the advantage of a newspaper, in this enlightened and christian age, is criminally negligent. We think that every man, without exception, raising a family, should spend from FIVE dollars to TWENTY-FIVE dollars a year, according to his means, for this kind of education, and we hope to live to see the day when there will not be an exception to this rule in Huntingdon county.

We want every body in the county to take the JOURNAL, we don't care what party you belong to—Republican, Democrat or Temperance man. If you are a Republican, we are with you heart and soul; if a Democrat, you ought to know what we have to say about you, so that you can act and vote intelligently, and if you are a temperance man, we assure you that no one will administer severer blows upon the whiskey business than the JOURNAL will, and if the whiskey men don't like it, why let them do as they do with whiskey that is distasteful, take the less of it. We believe newspapers, like preachers and school teachers, should be on the side of morality and good order. But the JOURNAL will uphold only that which we, in our humble judgment, think to be right, regardless of consequences.

The development of the county, in every respect, will be its constant and undeviating aim, and in this respect it will be to every man's interest to subscribe for it. We want to build up Manufactures, Mechanics and the Arts on every hand, and by subscribing for the JOURNAL you assist and encourage us in our design.

The next year will be an eventful one; a President, Vice President, Governor and Congress are to be elected and a Constitutional Convention will be selected to remodel the Constitution of the State. We have outgrown the old one, and if you want to keep posted you must have the papers. Take the JOURNAL first, and if you won't take it, in the name of intelligence, take some other one, but don't be without the news.

For the purpose of distributing good Literature, in connection with the JOURNAL, which we think good enough of itself, we have arranged to furnish the following-named leading periodicals, jointly for the remarkably low price stated below:

	Sub. Price of Periodicals	Clubbing with Journal
Phrenological Journal and Life Illustrated	3 00	3 50
Appleton's Journal	4 00	4 75
Eclectic Magazine,	5 00	5 25
Galaxy	4 0	4 75
The Aldine and Chromo,	5 00	5 50
American Agricultural st	1 50	2 75
Hearth and Home,	3 00	4 00
Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper,	4 00	5 00
" " Chimney Corner,	4 00	5 00
" " B ys' and Girls' Weekly,	2 50	3 75
" " Budget of Fun,	1 50	2 75
" " Pleasant Hours,	1 50	2 75
" " Lady's Magazine,	3 00	4 00
Scribner's Monthly	4 00	4 75
Godey's Lady's Book,	3 00	4 00
The Atlantic Monthly	4 00	4 75
Our Young Folks,	2 00	3 25
Every Saturday,	5 00	5 75
The North American Review,	6 00	6 75
Harper's Magazine,	4 00	5 00
" Weekly,	4 00	5 00
" Bazar,	4 00	5 00

If any of our subscribers will come forward and pay up for 1871 and 1872 we will give them the advantage of these club rates, or if any of our subscribers, who have paid up, desire to take advantage of these rates and will signify the same to us, we will give them the same terms. We do this so that there may be no dissatisfaction, and to place good and cheap literature within the reach of everybody. Look at the above rates and then enclose the price (naming the Magazine) set in the last column, to us, and by due course of mail you will receive the JOURNAL and the Magazine specified. Send money at our risk when enclosed in the presence of the postmaster. Address,

J. R. DURBORROW & CO.,
Huntingdon, Penn'a.

A RARE CHANCE.

If any young lady or gentleman will secure us six new cash subscribers, to the JOURNAL, and this can be done in any neighborhood in a few hours, we will agree to make the person doing so a present of one year's subscription to any one of the FOUR DOLLAR Magazines. Here is a chance seldom offered. *The Atlantic*, or *Harper*, or *Scribner*, or *Galaxy*, or any other of the leading FOUR dollar publications, for one year, for a few minutes labor! This is a chance for school teachers.

THE MESSAGE.

The third annual message of President Grant, which we to-day lay before our readers, may be regarded as a model State paper, and is favorably received by the press of the country. It deserves, and will well repay a careful perusal at the hands of every citizen of the Commonwealth, containing as it does, the most flattering exhibition of the condition of the country.

For his bold and decided stand on the question of Protection, the President is entitled to the thanks of every Pennsylvanian, while his recommendation for a readjustment of the Tariff, so as not to disturb home protection or reduce the wages of the American laborer, commends itself to the kindly remembrance of the toiling millions of the land.

Every law-abiding citizen must admire his platform of the enforcement of the laws, regardless of local custom, passion or pride.

His already well known policy of retrenchment and economy is forcibly reiterated. The national debt has been reduced during the year eighty six millions and by this reduction of principal and the refunding of a portion of the loan the annual interest account has been lessened nearly seventeen millions.

His recommendation of the abolition of internal revenue taxes, at once dispenses with the whole system, together with all its cumbrous and expensive machinery.—In short the entire document is one of which the country may well be proud.—Another term of Republican rule, with such a leader as Grant, and the entire legacy of national debt, bequeathed by the Democratic party, would be wiped out.

☞ James Blackmore, Independent, has been elected Mayor of Pittsburgh over the regular Republican nominee. The other Republican nominees for the various offices were all elected.

☞ Hagerstown, Md., had a $100,000 fire last week.

THE DUTY ON SALT.

The Revenue Reformers and Free Traders have, for some time past, kept up an incessant cry against the duty on salt.—When, in 1861, the duty was raised from 6 cents per bushel to 24 cents per 100 pounds, or about 14 cents per bushel, there were only 12,000,000 bushels produced per annum in the United States, and 25,000,000 bushels supplied from abroad.—Under the new tariff these proportions have been reversed. The home product is now 25,0 0,000 bushels per annum, and the quant ty imported during the last fiscal year 13,340,259 bushels. This result comes from protection, and affords a significant illustration of the beneficial effects of that policy.

Now what is the extent of the burden of the tax on salt, of which the opponents of protection so loudly complain? It is a fraction over two-and a half cents per annum, to each individual in the United States. Before the duty was raised England supplied two-thirds of all the salt consumed in the United States. Beyond the Syracuse Salt Works there was but little produced in this country. When the duty was increased salt works began to be established in other localities, and now salt is made in large quantities in very many of the States. We are at present producing two-thirds of the entire consumption.

Another fact of great importance in the argument that the tax is not a burthen is this: The price of salt is not to day, in gold, higher than it was in 1860. There is great competition among American producers. The Syracuse and Saginaw salt works are pitted against each other; and these, with the less extensive, but expanding manufactories in Pennsylvania, Virginia, and many of the other states, are laboring to reduce the cost of production, so as to compete successfully for the trade.

Another important achievement has been made: When England supplied the greater quantity, she controlled our markets and established the prices. Now our own manufacturers, by supplying two-thirds of the whole consumption, are masters of the situation, and are enabled to control the markets and establish prices. England, therefore, in order to reach the American markets, is compelled to pay the cost of getting there, including the duties, and is obliged to sell at the prices established by American manufacturers. The duty is no longer paid by the American consumer, but by the foreign producer. It is not a tax upon us, but upon the foreign shipper, who pays it in order to secure the privilege of selling his goods in the markets of the United States. In fact the cry against the duty on salt, from which the Goverment receives annually over a million of dollars, comes from English shippers and their Commission Agents in New York. Our manufacturers are ruining their trade in salt, and they feel it. Tea comes from China, and not from England, and while Free Traders ask Congress to remove the duty from salt, they at the same time ask them to continue the duty on tea! Why is this? Because salt is an English product, and England has her agents here, in the New York Free Trade League, which is supported largely by English capital, while the "heathen Chinee" has no representative in America to operate in the interests of his country and against the duty on tea.

We cannot produce tea, coffee, spices, &c., Therefore if we can reduce the tariff, is it not best to begin with these articles, instead of salt, which, under the present duty, we can and are producing in large quantities, thus giving employment to our own people, and retaining in the country the money formerly sent abroad to purchase foreign salt?

[Since writing the above the annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, just submitted to Congress, has come to hand. Mr. Boutwell recommends a reduction of one-half of the duty now imposed on salt. This will increase the importation, and keep the annual aggregate of receipts of duties about the same as at present; but it will seriously paralyze and check the manufacture of that article in this country.—Under the present protective tariff new salt works have been opened, and successfully operated, in many parts of the country. These new enterprises will suffer; some of them will be closed up, and the home supply will decrease, while importations will increase. The reduction of duty, if made, will be found to be premature.]

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The President's Message—Forty-Second Congress at Work—Annual Reports—A Gratifying Out-Look—Cabinet Changes—Fish and Akerman Go Out—Congressional Printer—The Cold Snap.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 8, 1871.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President's annual Message to Congress is brief, comprehensive, and practical. In Washington, and among all shades of politicians, it is spoken of in terms of commendation. The only solitary objection made to it is by the *Daily Patriot*, (Democratic), and the fault stated is that "the message is too short." The *Patriot* probably longs for the good old days of Democratic Presidents, when annual messages filled ten or fifteen columns of a newspaper in small type. As your readers will prefer to examine the full text of the message, I will not undertake to epitomize its important contents. It should be carefully examined by every reader, as it treats of questions in which every citizen is more or less interested. It also indicates a degree of national prosperity never before reached in this country; a condition of peace and amity with all other nations, and gives reasonable evidence of years of national prosperity in the future.

I notice that the message is praised and our country congratulated by *The Times* and other London papers.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

The work of the session has been commenced in good earnest. The Committees of the House have been re-organized, and the new appointments and changes give satisfaction generally. Dawes of Massachusetts is chairman of the House Committee of Ways and Means, one of the most important, as it prepares the changes and modifications proposed in the tariff. There is good reason to believe that no radical changes are contemplated; and it is more than probable that the committee agree pretty generally with Mr. Boutwell in the suggestions on the tariff made in his Annual Report, now submitted to Congress.

While there are no great leading questions demanding the prolonged attention of Congress, there are a large number of subjects requiring legislative consideration and action The general sentiment among members is to give close attention to business, and if possible get through with the work of the session some time in April.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Secretary Boutwell's Report is a most gratifying state paper. Its figures show that the revenues are more than ample, and may be reduced some forty million dollars annually, and still leave a surplus of about fifty million dollars, to be applied each year in reducing the public debt, by cancelling outstanding bonds.

Mr. Boutwell suggests that the duty on coal be reduced to 50 cents per ton, in justice to the New England States, where there is no coal produced and a very large amount consumed. He also suggests that the duty on salt be reduced about one half. This will not seriously effect the extensive Salt Works at Saignaw, for they have the cost of transportation from the sea board to the west in their favor, affording on that bulky article a large item of protection in itself. Saginaw salt will be in great demand in the west, even with the duty on foreign salt all removed. So too the Syracuse Salt Works, during the last decade, have grown to enormous proportions, and can stand a reduction of the duties, though that will seriously reduce their supplies to New York and other sea board cities. It is the comparatively new and weak manufactories springing up all over the country, under the present protective tariff, that will suffer. Many of them will probably be compelled to close up. The true policy in reference to the duty on this industry would be for Congress to continue the duty as at present until the home supply comes up so as to equal the demand of the country, which would be in about three years, judging from the annual increase of the last few years. Then the duty could with safety be reduced about one half. This would prevent prohibition, which is not wanted, and afford healthy competition between the domestic and the foreign articles, both of which would continue to be furnished at the lowest possible prices.

Mr. Boutwell also recommends that a portion of the duty on hides be removed, and that certain articles of raw materials and drugs be transferred to the free list. His policy is decidedly protective, but as there is room for a reduction of the revenues, he names those articles as least calculated, in a reduction of duties, to affect unfavorably the manufacturing interest and general industries of the country.

REPORTS OF OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

The Department Reports generally, indicate increased prosperity in all the great National interests, and lead to the conclusion that the out-look into the future is gratifying.

CABINET CHANGES.

The rumors of Cabinet changes are renewed. There is no doubt Secretary Fish wishes to retire, and his resignation will probably be sent in and accepted before this paragraph reaches the public eye. Hon. Edward Pierrepont, of New York, will undoubtedly be his successor. Mr. Pierrepont will be an able and popular acquisition.

Mr. Akerman, Attorney General, will go out, by desire of the President, on account, it is said, of a lack of harmony between Mr. A. and other members of the Cabinet. Judge Williams, ex Senator from Oregon, and member of the Joint High Commission, will probably be his successor.

THE CONGRESSIONAL PRINTER.

W. J. Murtaugh, proprietor of the Washington *Daily Republican*, is an applicant for the position of Congressional Printer. It is not probable that Mr. Clapp will be disturbed, at least so long as he continues to enjoy the fullest confidence of the Administration.

THE WEATHER.

It has been unusually severe in Washington for a few days past. Nothing like it, so early in the season, has occurred for many years past. It cannot last long. All out-door work has been suspended for several days.

N. H. P.

LATER.

7 o'clock, p. m., Dec. 8.

DEFALCATION IN THE U. S. TREASURY.

Two Clerks in Gen. Spinner's Department of the Treasury have just been discovered to be defaulters; one of them, Francis A. Marden, of Mass., for $12,000; the other, Seth Johnson, of New York, for $50,000. twelve thousand of which has been found to his credit in the banking house of Faut. Washington & Co., of this city, and will be recovered. Johnson was engaged in stock speculations with E. L. Sherman, a patent lawyer in New York City, an order for whose arrest has been issued. It is not known whether Marden and Johnson were in collusion or not.—Both parties are under arrest, but Johnson is too sick to be removed from his home. They have wives and Marden has a family of small children. Their wives are nearly crazy.

MR. FISH ASKED TO REMAIN IN THE CABINET.

Forty five Republican Senators have united in a letter to Secretary Fish, urgently requesting him to remain in the Cabinet, and representing that this is also the wish of the other members of the Cabinet, and leading members of both Houses of Congress.

INTERNAL REVENUE OFFICE.

It is expected that the nomination of Mr. Douglass, of Pa., to be Commissioner of Internal Revenue, will be confirmed in a few days; and the appointment of First and Third Deputy Commissioners will be made soon thereafter. But Senator Sumner stated in his place yesterday that he would, in a few days, introduce a bill to abolish the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue. It was created by the necessities of the war and taxation, and ought to be abolished as soon as it can be dispensed with. It is not long since, that the late Commissioner, as such, was aspiring to a seat in the Cabinet.

OPERA HOUSE BURNED.

On Wednesday morning at 1 o'clock, Wall's Opera House, in this city, was burned down. It will be rebuilt larger and finer than before.

THE PRINCE OF WALES DYING.

Telegrams from London, dated 6.30 this evening, were received here at 3.30 p. m., announcing that "the Prince of Wales is sinking fast. Congestion of the lungs has set in, and there are no hopes of his recovery."

N. H. P.

HON. JOHN DEAN.

The Cambria *Freeman* of last week contains the following complimentary notice of our new Judge:

"Hon. John Dean, newly elected President Judge of this district assisted by the two new Associate Judges, Messrs. Loyd and Flanagan, held his first half term of Court here during the present week. Of course there was a good deal of curiosity manifested both to see the man himself, who is comparatively a stranger to the people of this county, as well as to witness the manner in which he would acquit himself in his responsible and untried position So far as we have heard any expression of opinion on the subject, it has been entirely favorable to Judge Dean. He disposed of the business before the Court with commendable promptness and satisfaction. One thing has been made perfectly manifest, and that is, that the parties to a cause are not likely to have any well grounded reason to complain of what is known and deprecated as "the law's delay." Judge Dean evidently means business. He has made an auspicious commencement, which justifies the belief that in the future he will prove himself both able and energetic in the discharge of his duties. The Twenty-fourth Judicial District has just cause to be proud of him."

☞ Monday of last week witnessed the reception of the Grand Duke of Russia, and the papers teemed with the most glowing accounts of the festivities of the occasion. The Philadelphians were beside themselves with emotion at the idea of having a real live Prince in their midst, and the Royal visitor was feasted, and fed, and toasted, and bored, and bled, and roasted. Enough money was expended to have rendered one-half of the destitute families in the city comfortable during the winter, and the heir apparent to the mighty Empire of all the Russias was, no doubt, sufficiently impressed with a sense of Philadelphia hospitality. Royalty is an expensive luxury.

Mr. Sumner's Refunding Bill.

The following bill has been introduced in the U. S. Senate, by Mr. Sumner:

Be it enacted, &c., That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to prepare for circulation compound interest notes equal in amount to the outstanding legal tender notes and fractional currency of the United States, and in all respects similar to those heretofore issued under the act approved March 3, 1863, entitled "An act to provide ways and means for the support of the government."

SEC 2. That these notes of different denominations to the amount of $10,000,000 shall be dated on the first day of each month, commencing with the first day of July next ensuing, when the amount named shall be ready for issue, and then afterwards on the first day of each month until the requisite amount has been furnished.

SEC 3. That the notes thus provided shall be paid out for all disbursements of the Treasury except those due in coin, so long as they are sufficient for the purpose, and if the whole monthly installment is not thus disposed of, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange the surplus for the present legal tender notes, so far as practicable that the full sum of $10,000,000 may be put into circulation each month.

SEC. 4. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause the destruction each month of legal tender notes to the extent equal to the notes issued under this act.

SEC. 5. That the notes issued under this act shall at the option of the holder be convertible at the end of two years, in sums of $100 or its multiple, into the bonds of the United States not having less than ten nor more than forty years to run, and bearing interest at the rate of five per cenum, and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue such bonds.

SEC. 6. That whenever these notes or the bonds into which they may be converted, can be sold at par in gold, the Secretary of the Treasury may sell them in such sums as may be called for, and apply the proceeds in gold to cancel legal tender notes as they are paid into the Treasury.

SEC. 7. That the notes issued under this act shall constitute no part of the legal currency reserve required of the National banks.

Obituary—Hon. John Bigler.

A despatch from San Francisco announces that the Hon. John Bigler, ex-Governor of California, died in Sacramento on the 30th of November. He was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, on January 8, 1804, and was a brother of ex Governor William Bigler, of this State. He learned the trade of a printer, and was successively editor of the Centre County *Democrat* and the Pittsburg *Post*. From 1846 to 1849 he resided in Illinois, and in the latter year removed to California, being one of the earliest to join in the great hegira to the Pacific coast. Here he took an active part in politics, and rapidly rose to a leading and influential position, being twice Speaker of the General Assembly. In 1851, in which year his brother William was elected Governor of Pennsylvania, he was likewise an aspirant for gubernatorial honors, and was elected Governor of California on the Democratic ticket his majority being but little over 1,000 while the rest of the Democratic ticket was elected by nearly 4,000 majority. In 1853 he was again the Democratic candidate for Governor, being again elected by a meagre majority, while the rest of the ticket was successful by a much larger vote. In 1855 he was for the third time a candidate, but was defeated.

In the presidential campaign of 1856, and the canvass for the Democratic nomination which preceded it, the Bigler brothers took an active part, and were both determined champions of James Buchanan. William Bigler took his seat in the United States Senate from this State, while John Bigler received from President Buchanan, in 1857, the appointment of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Chili, which position he retained during the term of Mr. Buchanan. His intimate personal and political relations with the latter forced him, rather against his own inclinations into the extreme wing of the Democratic party, but he did not take an active part in political affairs subsequent to his retirement from the Chilian mission.

The Sharon *Herald* informs us that the yield of iron at the Valley Furnace for the week ending Nov. 11, 1871, was two hundred and thirty-four tons of clear good iron. This is said to be unequaled in the valley, from a furnace the size of the Valley Furnace

On Thursday last, Thomas Gladdon, a Scotchman, who was working in a cut on the St. Charles railroad, about a mile above Richmond Furnace, Franklin county, was killed by a large body of earth falling on him.

United States Laws.

LAWS

OF THE

UNITED STATES

PASSED AT THE

FIRST SESSION OF THE FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 9.]

AN ACT making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and for additional appropriations for the service of the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in order to carry into effect the provisions of an act entitled "An act granting pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the war of eighteen hundred and twelve, and widows of deceased soldiers," approved February fourteen, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, there be, and is hereby, appropriated, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the payment, during the remainder of the present fiscal year, of two clerks of class three, four clerks of class two, nineteen clerks of class one, and two assistant messengers in the Pension Office, to be appointed by the secretary of the Interior, eighteen thousand two hundred and sixty dollars; for office rent, furniture, and contingent expenses of said office for the same period, six thousand five hundred dollars; and for the payment, during the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, of four clerks of class three, eight clerks of class two, forty-eight clerks of class one, and three assistant messengers in said office, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, seventy-seven thousand three hundred and sixty dollars; and for office rent, furniture, stationery, and contingent expenses of said office during the said year, seven thousand dollars: Provided, That nothing in any act contained shall be construed to alter or amend an act entitled "An act to define the duties of pension agents and prescribe the manner of paying pensions, and for other purposes," approved July eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy; but the provisions of said act are hereby declared to be in full force and effect, and applicable to the prosecution of claims to pension, and to the payment of pensions which may be allowed under any or all the various acts of Congress granting the same; and that so much of the appropriation provided for in the act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, "to be expended in the detection and prosecution of crimes against the United States," as may, in the judgment of the Attorney-General, be necessary, may be used during the current fiscal year.

That all books, records, papers, and documents relative to transactions of or with the late so-called government of or the confederate States, or the government of any State lately in insurrection, now in the possession, or which may at any time come into the possession of the government of the United States, or of any department thereof, may be resorted to for information by the board of commissioners of claims created by act approved March three, eighteen hundred and seventy-one; and copies thereof, duly certified by the officer having custody of the same, shall be treated with the like force and effect as the original.

For the rebuilding of the Catholic orphan asylum at Charleston, South Carolina, twelve thousand dollars, in consideration of the services rendered by the sisters of Our Lady of Mercy, of Charleston, South Carolina, to the sick and wounded Union officers and soldiers, while said city was under bombardment during the war.

SEC. 2. That there is hereby appropriated to pay the salary for the remainder of the present and for the next fiscal year, of the Assistant Attorney General, authorized to be appointed by the act of the last session of Congress, six thousand five hundred and twenty-five dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

SEC. 3. The following stated sums are hereby appropriated for the purposes hereafter expressed, viz:

To supply a deficiency in the appropriation for contingent expenses of the House of Representatives for the present fiscal year, the same to be added to the appropriation "for miscellaneous items," five thousand dollars.

To supply a deficiency in the appropriations for the service of the Independent Treasury, for the fiscal year, as follows:

For clerks and messengers in the office of the assistant treasurer at Baltimore, six thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars.

For clerks and messengers in the office of the depository at Cincinnati, five thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For clerks and messengers in the office of the depository at Chicago, one thousand one hundred dollars.

For clerks and messengers in the office of the depository at Louisville, eight hundred dollars.

For salary of the assistant treasurer at New Orleans, to make his compensation four thousand five hundred dollars, as provided by existing laws five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses under the act of August sixth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue, fifty thousand dollars: Provided, That no part of said sum shall be expended for clerical services.

For salaries and expenses of the direct tax commissioners of South Carolina, and of their clerks, from July first, eighteen hundred and seventy, until the closing of the office, three thousand five hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

For the support of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-two.

For salary of the Governor of the District of Columbia, three thousand dollars.

For salary of the Secretary of the District of Columbia, two thousand dollars.

For compensation of the members of the council of the District of Columbia, four thousand four hundred dollars.

For compensation of the board of public works of the District of Columbia, ten thousand dollars: Provided, That no person shall be entitled to draw a salary as a member of the board of public works who is paid a salary for the discharge of the duties of any other officer under the government of the United States; and said board shall be held to be an existing board for all the purposes specified in the "Act to provide a government for the District of Columbia," from and after the appointment and qualification of the members thereof.

For the repair of the damages caused by fire upon the cadet barracks at West Point, ten thousand dollars.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to purchase of Messrs. Little, Brown, and Company two thousand copies of the sixteenth volume of the United States Statutes at Large, for distribution agreeably to the acts of Congress directing the distribution of the other volumes, seven thousand dollars.

To pay William Hardin a balance due him under his contract for surveying the public lands in Nebraska, three thousand six hundred dollars.

To supply a deficiency in the appropriation for clothing for the Marine Corps for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, fifteen thousand dollars.

For payment to the reporters of the Senate and House for the Congressional Globe of the usual additional compensation for reporting the proceedings of the Forty-second Congress, five hundred dollars each, five thousand dollars.

To enable the President to carry out the provisions of the act of March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-one authorizing him to prescribe rules and regulations for the admission of persons into the civil service, and so forth, ten thousand dollars.

For the expenses of the Joint Select Committee on Alleged Outrages in the Southern States, the sum of thirty thousand dollars, and any unexpended balance of the appropriation for the select committee of the Senate on the same subject shall be carried to the above appropriation in addition thereto, said sums to be carried for this purpose to the contingent fund of the Senate, and to be expended upon vouchers of the chairman of said joint committee: Provided, That the sum of nine thousand seven hundred and thirty-five dollars and twenty-two cents, being an unexpended balance of an appropriation by act of March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, "for purchase of building known as the Club House, at Charleston, South Carolina, and the fitting up thereof for the use of the United States courts," and having been by existing laws, covered into the treasury of the United States, be, and the same is hereby, re-appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, and shall be expended in accordance with the provisions of the act making the original appropriation.

To supply a deficiency in the appropriation for folding documents and materials for the House of Representatives, twenty thousand dollars.

Senate of the United States: For labor, three thousand dollars; for clerks to committees, pages, horses, and carryalls, fifteen thousand dollars.

For compensation of the clerks in the office of the surveyor general of Minnesota, employed upon work consequent upon the special appropriation for the survey of the public lands within the limits of the grant to the Northern Pacific railroad, per act of July fifteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy, nine thousand two hundred dollars, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two.

For compensation of the clerks in the office of the surveyor general of California, two thousand six hundred dollars for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one.

To pay Dexter R. Crocker for carrying the mail from Canyonville, Oregon, to Yreka, California, from the twenty-fourth of April to the ninth of November, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, one thousand six hundred and twenty-five dollars.

For payment of S. R. Harlow, late marshal of the southern district of New York, for expenses incurred in arresting one Mott, in San Francisco, for violation of the revenue law in said district, five hundred and fifty dollars, or so much thereof as may be due.

SEC. 4. That in addition to the clerkships authorized by the act approved May five, eighteen hundred and sixty, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and empowered to promote from the clerks of class one employed in the Census Office, three to be clerks of class four, seven to be clerks of class three, and fifteen to be clerks of class two, and the sum of seven thousand six hundred dollars is hereby appropriated to pay the increased salary: Provided, That no increase in the total number of clerks employed in said bureau shall be deemed to be authorized hereby: And provided further, That the authority for such additional clerkships of the second, third and fourth class shall terminate one year from date.

For the purpose of carrying out the stipulations of the treaty of July twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, between the United States of America and his Majesty the King of the Belgians, providing for the payment of into est in the matter of the capitalization of the Scheldt dues, being a deficiency in the appropriations for the payment of the seventh annual instalment due the government at Belgium under said treaty, April first, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and the eighth annual instalment due April first, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, twelve thousand dollars, in coin, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

For the completion of the custom house at Saint Paul, Minnesota, thirty-five thousand one hundred and sixty-three dollars and sixty-five cents, being the amount of a balance of an appropriation for the building now standing to its credit on the books of the treasury, but unavailable under existing laws.

That section two of "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, and for other purposes," approved March three, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, be, and hereby is, amended by striking out after the words "for custom house, Astoria, Oregon," the word "completion," and inserting in place thereof "continuation of the construction."

For completion of the court-house and post-office building at Des Moines, Iowa, six thousand eight hundred and fifty-six dollars.

SEC. 5. That the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, appropriated by act approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, for the purchase of site, and the erection thereon of a post-office and court house building in Omaha, Nebraska, the same being unexpended, is hereby revived, and re-appropriated for said purpose.

SEC. 6. That any appropriations heretofore made for any public works, buildings, or grounds, for the year commencing July first, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, shall be avant for the current year: Provided, That no expenditure beyond the several sums already appropriated shall be authorized by this section. And that the appropriation for the payment of the salary and traveling expenses of a special agent of the Treasury Department, and for the salaries of all supervising inspectors, local inspectors, and clerks employed in the administration of the steamboat inspection laws, made under section first of "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one," approved July fifteen, eighteen hundred and seventy, and still remaining unexpended, shall be applicable, as heretofore, to the payment of such salaries and expenses until sufficient revenue shall accrue therefor under the provisions of section sixty-six of "An act to provide for better security of life on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, and for other purposes," approved February twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and seventy-one; the amount paid under the provisions of this section to be reimbursed to the treasury out of the revenues received under the provisions of said act of February twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and seventy-one.

And the appropriation "for the survey of the boundary line between Idaho and Utah Territories," contained in the act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, and for other purposes, approved March three, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, is hereby made subject to present use.

SEC. 7. That the sum of twenty thousand five hundred and twenty-three dollars "for necessary expenses in the erection, furnishing machinery," and so forth, of the branch mint at Carson City, contained in the act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, and for other purposes, approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, is hereby made subject to present use.

SEC. 8. That so much of the appropriation for paying the expenses of taking the ninth census of the United States contained in the act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, as may be necessary, may be used during the current fiscal year; and the proviso in the eighth section of said act is amended by adding after the words "eight dollars per day" the words "exclusive of mileage."

SEC. 9. That the appropriation of thirty thousand three hundred and twenty-six dollars "for necessary expenses in the erection, furnishing machinery," and so forth, of the branch mint at Carson City, contained in the act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, and for other purposes, approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, be, and hereby is, amended by striking out after the words "for custom house, Astoria, Oregon," the word "completion," and inserting in place thereof "continuation of the construction."

SEC. 10. That the appropriation for building a pier at Lewes, Delaware, contained in sections twelve and thirteen of the act approved July fifteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy, entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending June thirteen, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and for other purposes," be, and the same is hereby, continued until June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two.

SEC. 11. That there be added to the miscellaneous items of the contingent fund of the House of Representatives the sum of two thousand four hundred and sixty-three dollars and thirty cents, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the payment of the balance remaining unpaid upon the account of witnesses who appeared before the sub-committee of the Committee of Elections of the House of Representatives, charged with the investigation, in the summer of eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, of the election in Louisiana in eighteen hundred and sixty-eight. And for two thousand copies of Barclay's Digest, ordered by resolution of the House of July fourteen, eighteen hundred and seventy, two thousand dollars; also for pages in the House of Representatives, one thousand five hundred and forty-three dollars and fifty-nine cents. For the compensation of an assistant journal clerk in the House of Representatives for the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, twenty-five hundred and ninety-two dollars. And for one thousand copies of the "Constitution of the United States, with the Rules of the Senate," compiled by Wm. J. M'Donald, under a resolution of the Senate of March fourteen, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, one thousand dollars. For the payments of clerks of committees of the House, in accordance with the resolution of the house of the tenth instant, ten thousand dollars.

SEC. 12. That the provisions of the eleventh section of the act approved July fifteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy, entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and for other purposes," be, and hereby are, extended so as to include such persons as were actually employed in the States lately in insurrection, in connection with the Treasury Department, as officers of the United States during the year eighteen hundred and sixty seven in connection with the revenues of the government; and an amount sufficient to carry out the provisions of this section, not exceeding fifteen thousand dollars, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 13. That the following sum, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for subsistence for the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, of the Arapahoe, Cheyenne, Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche Indians who have been collected and located upon the reservation set apart for their use and occupation by the treaties made with them in eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, two hundred thousand dollars.

SEC. 14. That the Commissioner of the General Land Office is hereby authorized to approve the survey of the eastern boundry of Nevada, made by Isaac E. Eames, notwithstanding any departure from instructions which, in the opinion of said Commissioner, does not materially impair the accuracy of the work.

SEC. 15. That the privileges of the act entitled "An act to reduce internal taxes, and for other purposes," approved July fourteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy, be, and are hereby, extended to the port of Detroit, in the State of Michigan.

SEC. 16. That any bona fide settler under the homestead or pre-emption laws of the United States who has filed the proper application to enter not to exceed one quarter-section of the public lands in any district land office and who has been subsequently appointed a register or receiver, may enter the tract of land under the pre-emption laws by furnishing the proofs and making the payments required by law, to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

SEC. 17. That from and after the passage of this act all powers conferred upon certain persons as commissioners by the act approved June twenty-first, eighteen hundred and seventy, for the improvement of M street northwest, and by the act approved July fifteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy, for the improvement of the Washington City canal, shall be transferred to the Board of Public Works of the District of Columbia; and the persons acting as commissioners under said acts are hereby directed to transfer to said board of public works all books, papers, and other property in their possession pertaining to the works under their charge; and private property shall be assessed for the improvement of M street, and Seventh street southwest, from Water st to the river, in the manner authorized by law, as provided in the act of February twenty-first, eighteen hundred and seventy. And in case said board shall, under said act of July fifteenth, eighteen hundred and seven y, decide to open said canal, they are hereby empowered to open both its branches, so as to connect with the government canal at the arsenal: Provided, That the cost of said work shall not exceed the amount already fixed by law for that purpose.

That the sum of ten thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, for the purpose of repairing and relaying, where necessary, the pavement on Pennsylvania avenue from Fifteenth street to the east side of dock creek: Provided, That a like sum shall be expended for the same purpose by the proper authorities of the District of Columbia: And provided further, That the Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company shall in like manner repair such portion thereof as they are by their charter required to do; the work to be done under the supervision of the Board of Public Works for the District of Columbia.

SEC. 18. That to correct an error in the enrollment of the act approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and for other purposes, the same be amended as follows: In section two strike out all of the section from and including the word "provided," where it first occurs, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "And the Secretary of the Navy is authorized to invite, by public advertisement, plans and specifications for such dock, and to award to any person not in the naval service, whose plans may be adopted by the Navy Department, a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars. But no plan shall be adopted until it shall first receive the sanction of a board of not less than five experienced officers, to be appointed by the

Huntingdon Journal.
day Morning, Dec. 13, 1871.

G MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

AL AND PERSONAL.

MEETINGS.

Lodge, No. 309, A. Y. M., meets second Monf each month, in Brown's building.
ron H. R. A. Chapter No. 201, meets the evening of each month, in Brown's building.
ge, No. 117, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday l floor, Leister's building.
Camp of I. O. O F., meets every second and ys, third floor, Leister's building.
Tribe, No. 65, I. O. of R. M., meets every ning, third floor, Leister's building.
's Christian Association meets the first and evenings of each month, in Smith's building.
A. R., meets third Monday of each month in

rt meets the first Friday evening of each

n Lodge, No. 119, K. of P., meets every Sat-, in Smith's building.
n Temple of Honor, No. 71, meets the fourth ch month in Good Templar's Hall.
rian Club meets every Thursday evening, A. room.
n Council, O. U. A. M., meets first and third ch month in Good Templar's Hall.

CHURCHES.

rch—Washington street. Rev. J. W. Plaxs on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.
Washington street. Rev. P. B O'Halloran. hree Sundays in every month.
Lutheran—Mifflin street. Rev. J. J. Kerr. bbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.
ormed—Church street. Rev. S. D. Steckle. bbath: 7 p. m.
piscopal—Church street. Rev. M. K. Foster. bbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.
piscopal—Hill street. No Pastor.
n—Hill street. Rev. G. W. Zahniser. Serath: 11 a. m., 7 p. m.

-SECOND CONGRESS, SECSESSION.—A gentleman residing in D. C., who has had a large newspaper exis in a position to secure early intelligence contemplated movements in Congress and ate, will supply a daily or weekly letter to ditional newspapers during the winter, on ms.
Editor of the Huntingdon Journal, or ad-, 731 Twelfth St., Washington, D. C.

tion--Homo-Made and Stolen

are numerous.
our ice houses.
ir causes headache.
ds cause heartache.
trim—Beck's shaving saloon.
y to advertise in the Journal.
ll-pox is abating in Johnstown.
nward tendency—The mercury.
gan lectures in Tyrone on the 27th

of the "queer" abound in Schuylkill

s water works fail to supply the

ry winds whistle unwelcome music

re very appropriately called "cor-."
sk was remarkable for its great of porkers.
county has been interviewed by a of swans.
iata was frozen over last week, but ear of ice.
igh—The wind, on Thursday night forenoon.
-Well-turned ankles, this windy So Paul says.
is trying to raise the wind for the a rolling mill.
operations have been suspended t of the cold weather.
ng—The way new subscribers are Let the good work continue.
s no use of talking, advertising is le that knocks the persimmons.
ff of the new Canada thistle whisky prolong the exhiliration for thirty

on of Mr. John Miller, on Mifflin and broke one of his arms, on Sun-

phia is exhibiting a talking machine. o room for the thing in Huntingdon enough.
oried bonnets, called the Victorias, ith feathers, flowers, laces and ribo be worn.
is to have a new Opera House, l be the largest building of the kind Philadelphia.
ller, Superintendent, has called a f the Altoona Teachers' Institute on he 19th inst.
ghts of the nippers are plying their igorously in Lewistown, and other ifflin county.
Saxton, of this place, on Tuesday two wild turkeys that kicked the he tune of thirty-six pounds.
ou point a gun at any one—only in t be towards yourself. A monument e erected to another festive fool.
arles T. Campbell, "Fighting Charknown to many of our readers, is ing near Yanton, Dacotah Territory.
ppensburgers are jubilant over the of the proposed new railroad. May t sanguine anticipations be realized.
grim, published at James Creek, this y the Messrs. Brumbaughs, has don- head, which greatly improves its e.
west thing in colors is called Eleolor, and is a sort of bluish gray, he tinge, so said, of a three months nt.
s selling in this market at five and -half cents per pound. Live shoats g at from three to four cents, accorde and quality.
ttendent Holland, of Blair county, d a call for the annual meeting of ers' Institute, at Martinsburg, comon Monday, January 1, 1871.
llidaysburg *Standard*, in speaking of ive" movement, says that Democrats efer defeat to victory under the lead st liberal Radical. Well, every one ion.
and Festival will be held in the Court n the 21st inst., for the purpose of nds, for the purchase of a Town Let every person give the enterprise hand.
sville dog has been taught to swear. *ge*.
e plenty of two-legged dogs who can out any instruction, and appear to by practice.
, please pass this number of the after reading it yourself, over to your and ask him to subscribe. It is a e to commence, about the beginning w Year. Terms only $2 00.
holidays are fast approaching, and hops are becoming the order of the would inform our friends and all oth ve are prepared at all times to print rders of dancing or bills, at short d at low rates. Send along your or-

e indebted to our friend, Col. Feerrer, nch of prime segars, which we have nd pronounce tip top. He has a full ods usually found in a well-appointo store which he is selling at fabuw rates.
y previous—The lighting of the gas reet lamps, in the East Ward. Some they are burning before five o'clock, fun for the gas company, but death ckets of the tax-payers. A friend at w suggests that the council stop this ary expense of burning gas in *day*- give the money thus saved to the for the publication of their proceede second the motion.

We hope our readers will excuse the appearance of the inside pages of the Journal last week. Our press room was as cold as Greenland, and it was impossible to work our paper in its usual handsome style. We are all right now, and the Journal shall be a head and shoulders above all other papers in this bailiwick, as far as its typographical appearance is concerned.

The Fulton *Republican*, of the 7th inst, published at McConnellsburg, after copying our local, has the following:

"The Tramp came here in the Bedford stage on Friday evening and put up at the 'Fulton House,' putting on considerable style, and sporting that *'identical coat.'* On Saturday at the dinner table he used offensive language when we called his attention to the fact that *ladies* were present, to which he replied that he didn't see any, for which we knocked the scoundrel down, and kicked him out of the room. The same afternoon he struck across the mountain eastward, carrying that 'Identical Coat.'"

The right direction for him to have taken would have been *southward*, where old "Square Toes" would have kept him *warm* enough without the use of our overcoat. It would afford us extreme pleasure to take the toe of our boot from the region of that coat tail.

The Local Journal.—The local paper of to day, supplanted as it has been in general and political news by the great papers of the city, is nevertheless, neither insignificant in the influence it exerts, nor without a high responsibility for the manner in which it is conducted, for it has charge of the home life of the communities through which it circulates. This, of itself, makes its calling honorable, while it requires a tact, a fine power of discrimination, a conscientious rectitude of judgment, from which, it seems to us, that journals which feel the pulse a little father away from the heart, are in the main exempt. Scars and deformities do not show in a crowd as they do when a person is alone. It is one thing to mirror the rush and turmoil of the crowded mart, another to vouch for the quiet picture of the fireside. Woe betide the editor of the local sheet if a "personal" creeps into his paper that deviates one whit from the truth, and however cautious his pen, if it lose one jot of its alertness, the sacredness of home and private life will have been invaded in his ambitious colums. But it is this very sensitiveness of its columns that should be, and is the pride of the country press. Herein lies its leverage upon the thinking and feeling that is close to the inmost life of the people, and if well used, becomes a far more beneficent educator in its own field than even the large papers that overshadow it in pretension.

Just such an organ of influence as this is your paper to you, its patrons. It tells you of your own local events, of your daily life, haps and mishaps, of your joys and sorrows, deaths, marriages, whatever befalls you, as far as it dare invade your private life. It comments upon them with whatever wisdom and discrimination it may command, and if it does this well, with conscientious interests in your welfare, it becomes to you a necessity that you cannot well dispense with. As indentified with your local business interests, your various improvements and your general welfare, it is your co-equal, your best friend and steady helper, early and late. If it does not fully represent every locality in which it circulates, a more zealous co-operation of its patrons will enable it to do so, and doing this it occupies its legitimate field, and is a power in your midst which it becomes you to foster with a generous hand and an intelligent appreciation. You might nearly as well forgot your churches, your academies and schoolhouses, as to forget or neglect your local paper. It speaks to ten times the audience that your local minister does, and if it has any ability at all it is read eagerly each week from beginning to end. It reaches you all, and if it has a lower spirit and less wisdom than a sermon, it has a thousand times better chance at you. Lying, as it does, open upon every table, in almost every house, you owe it to yourselves to rally liberally to its support, and exact from it, as able, as high-toned a character as you do from any educator in your midst. It is in no sense beneath your notice and care—unless you yourselves are beneath notice and care—for it is your representative. Indeed in its character it is the summation of the importance, interest and welfare to you all. It is the aggregation of your own consequence, and you cannot ignore it without miserably depreciating yourselves.

Rules for Nursing Small-Pox Patients.—Have the patient placed in one of the upper rooms of the house, the farthest removed from the rest of the family, where is to be had the best ventilation and isolation. Keep the room constantly well aired. Remove al carpets and woolen goods and all unnecessary furniture. Change the clothing of the patient as often as needful, but do not carry it while dry through the house, but first place it at the bedside in a bucket of scalding water before removal from the room. If infected clothing cannot be washed at once, let it be set to soak in water, to which my be added of a saturated solution of permanganate of potasse or of chloride of lime about a tablespoonful to the gallon.

Small-pox is supposed to be most contagious during convalescence, therefore strictly observe that the patient does not mingle with the family until the scabs are entirely off, and only after a thorough purification by washing and entire change of clothing. After the patient is well, or leaves the room, let it be purified by the use of disinfectants, by whitewashing, and by scrubbing the paint and floor with soap, soda and water, and let such rooms or apartments be well aired before being again occupied. In regard to food and medicine, always rely on the advice of a physician, who should be sent for as early as possible.

The way the orders come in for candies, nuts and toys show that country dealers know where the Bee Hive is, and that their orders are filled promptly.

Accident.—Capt. D. Ross Miller, of Franklinville, in this county, we are pained to learn, was seriously injured on Friday last by being thrown from his horse, while on his way from his residence to Bald Eagle Valley. When passing a farm house on the way the horse became frightened at a dog which leaped into the road, and wheeling suddenly tripped and fell, throwing the rider some distance on the frozen ground, dislocating his right shoulder, and inflicting other injuries upon his face and right leg. He is recovering, but will be disabled for some time, from the effects of the accident.

Another new lot of toys just received and opened out at the Bee Hive.

Lecture.—Rev Dr. B. B. Hamlin will lecture on Wednesday evening, December 20th, in the M. E. Church of Alexandria. Subject—Learning to Read. Tickets only twenty-five cents. The tickets will be furnished by the Ladies' Association of the Church, and the proceeds of the lecture appropriated by them toward the liquidation of the church debt. Come one, come all, and encourage a worthy object and also enjoy a rich treat at the hands of the Doctor. Committee.

Fire.—The dwelling house occupied by Michael Brown, in Brady township, about 2 miles from Mill Creek, took fire from a defective flue, on Saturday afternoon last, and was entirely consumed, together with most of its contents, leaving a large and helpless family, in indigent circumstances, without a home or shelter. Their condition appeals strongly to the benevolence of a Christian public.

A fresh lot of cranberries just received at the Bee Hive.

Proceedings of the Borough Council.—Stated Meeting, Friday, Dec. 1st., 1871.

Present: Assistant Burgesses—Messrs. Murray and Boring.

Council—Messrs. Baily, Buchanan, Burchinell, Henry, Miller and Strickler.

Mr. Boring in the chair.

The minutes of the last stated and adjourned meetings were read and approved.

William Watson, owner of a lot of ground on the eastern side of Seventh street being present desired that the Council would take necessary measures to define the lines of said street, when on motion it was.

Resolved, That when the Council adjourns it will adjourn to meet at the chamber at 2 o'clock p. m. on Monday, the 11th inst., for the purpose of considering the application of Mr. Watson.

The committe on fire-engine reported progress and asked and obtained further time to make final report.

The committee to which had been referred the complaint against a stove pipe on the premises of Wm. Brooks, 219 Mifflin street, reported that a brick flue had been constructed in accordance with the requirements of the committee. The report was accepted and the committee discharged.

The committee on finance to which had been referred a bill of William Morningstar for material hauled on Standing Stone Avenue reported adversely to the payment of the bill.

The committee on public property reported that the bridge on Hill street near seventh had been painted. On motion the committee was directed to cause notices against fast driving over the bridge and posting bills thereon, to be affixed thereto.

The committee on Streets to which had been referred the subject of constructing a gutter on Seventh street, recommended that a gutter be opened from Moore to Church Sts., when on motion of Mr. Henry, it was agreed that the Council should examine the locality, when Seventh street is viewed on the 14th inst.

The committee on Town Clock made verbal report and was on motion continued.

On motion orders were granted as follow:

Dr. David P. Miller, 1st dist., 25 vaccinations,	$ 8.33
Dr. A. B. Brumbaugh, 2nd " 35 "	11.66
Dr. J. C. Fleming, 4th " 70 "	23.33
Wilson Colyer, painting bridge, Hill & 7th sts.	38.90
Buchanan, Allison & Co., capping bridge,	40.40
M. M. McNeil, costs in case vs. P. R. R. Co.,	5.30
R. D. Wood & Co., 6 street lamp posts,	66.00
P. R. R. Co., frt. on " "	7.36
Hunt. Gas Co., gas for November,	57.20
Thos. Burchinell & Son, boards,	2.32
A. R. Stewart & Co., hardware,	10.35
	$100.73

Creek Roll, Street Commissioner for November:

Hill street	$15.00
Washington street,	8.90
Mifflin "	5.75
Church "	11.00
Fourth "	18.00
Fifth "	21.75
Warm Springs Avenue,	11.05
Unclassified,	9.28

On motion of Mr. Bailey, the committee on public property was instructed to report at the next stated meeting the number of tools on hand belonging to the borough.

On motion of Mr. Murray, the Secretary was instructed to collect from Mr. Z. Yenter, the amount received by him for exhibition licences; and to notify Graffus Miller, Esq., collector of taxes that the balance due upon his duplicate must be paid to the Treasurer.

On motion of Mr. Burchinell, an order in favor of John S. Miller was accepted in payment on account of a lien against Daniel Montgomery.

The Sexton of the Cemetery reported eleven interments during the month of November.

The policemen reported arrests during the month of November as follows:

East Ward,	6
West Ward,	9
Total,	15

On motion the Street Commissioner was directed to examine the crossing on Washington at Ninth Street. Adjourned.

The Bee Hive is the place they buy good fresh candies. They are made every day and night and cannot get old.

Farmer's Attention!—Lime burners' coal kept constantly on hand and sold low by Robert U. Jacob. [june21.

Home Again.—W. S. Myton Esq., formerly of this county, and now a practising attorney in Davenport, Iowa, in company with his newly acquired matrimonial partner, is spending a portion of the honey-moon amongst his friends in Enniswille, while *en route* for New York and Boston an a bridal tour.

The Bee Hive is No. 111 4th street, Huntingdon, Pa., where everybody can find just what they want for Holiday presents.

Messrs. Henry & Co respectfully request us to inform their customers and the public generally that their store will be closed on Christmas. [dec13-2t.

Hurrah for the Holidays!—*100 Sette Ladies' and Childrens' Furs*, ranging in prices from $3 00 to $40 00 per sett. We are confident that we can please all, as our stock is complete, beautiful and cheap for the quality of goods. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, at 732 and 735 Hill street. dec13-2t. Henry & Co.

Burlington.—Leaving the East and arriving at Chicago or Indianapolis, how shall we reach the West? The best Line is acknowledged to be the C. B. & Q., joined together with the B. & M. Railroad by the Iron Bridge at Burlington, and called the Burlington Route.

The main line of the Route running to Omaha, connects with the great Pacific Roads, and forms to-day the leading route to California. The Middle Branch, entering Nebraska at Plattsmouth, passes through Lincoln, the State Capital, and will this year be finished to Fort Kearney, forming the shortest route across the Continent by over 100 miles.

Another branch of the B. M., diverging at Red Oak, falls into a line running down the Missouri through St. Joe to Kansas City, and all Kansas. Passengers by this route to Kansas, see Illinois, Southern Iowa, and Missouri, and, by a slight divergence, can see Nebraska also.

Lovers of fine views should remember the Burlington Route, for its towns "high gleaming from afar"—its tree-fringed streams—its rough bluffs and quarries—its corn-oceans stretching over the prairies further than eye can reach.

Land-buyers will be sure to remember it, for they have friends among the two thousand who have already bought farms from Geo. S. Harris, the Land Comissioner of the B. & M. R. R. at Burlington, Iowa, or among the four thousand home-steaders and pre-emptors who last year filed claims in the Lincoln land office, where "Uncle Sam is rich enough to give us all a farm."

For Sale.—A good second-handed Piano, on monthly payments, for sale at Greene's Music Store. Dec. 13-2t

Sure Cure for Neuralgia.—The Norfolk *Gazette* says: "A friend of ours who suffered horrible tortues from neuralgia, hearing of a noted physician in Germany who invariably cured that disease, crossed the ocean and visited Germany for treatment. He was permanently cured after a short sojourn, and the doctor freely gave him the simple remedy used, which was nothing but a poultice and tea made from our common field thistle. The leaves are macerated and used on the parts affected as a poultice, while a small quantity of the leaves are boiled down in the proportion of a quart to a pint, and a small wine glass of the decoction drank before each meal. Our friend says he has recommended it far and near, and he has never known it to fail of giving relief, while in almost every case it has effected a cure. It is certainly worth a trial. —*Exchange.*

Huntingdon Livery, Sale and Exchange Stables, 619 Washington street and 620 Mifflin street. Good stock, warm robes, and everything necessary for comfort. [june21.

Window Glass and Putty at Patton's. March 22, tf.

Our Neighbors.—Bedford County.—Mr. John G. Hartley, Jr., of Snake Spring township, on Wednesday of last week, while engaged in cutting fodder with a machine, was seriously injured by the bursting of the balance wheel. The machine was driven by horse power, and while running at a high speed the balance wheel burst and a piece of nine or ten pounds in weight struck Mr. Hartley in the abdomen and inflicted a painful and dangerous wound. Surgical aid was promptly summoned and everything that skill and knowledge could suggest was done for his relief.—Though lying in a very critical condition for several days, he is now improving and is in a fair way for recovery.—*Inquirer.*

Since the opening of the railroad to Bedford the freight has increased to such an extent that it is with great difficulty it can all be carried. A number of new engines have been ordered in order to meet the necessities of the increased business.—*Ib.*

On Friday last at about noon, the barn of J. S. Hetrick, in Middle Woodbury township, was discovered to be on fire, and before the flames could be stayed, it was entirely consumed, together with all the contents, including a fine yearling colt, hay, fodder, straw, about 300 bushels of corn, wagons, farming utensils, &c. The origin of the fire is unknown. Loss about $1000. No insurance. Mr. Hetrick is entitled to the sympathy of the public, and the loss will fall heavily upon him, as he was forced to work hard to gather his stores together.—*Bedford County Press.*.

Mifflin County.—Sunday morning about 9 o'clock, whilst Supervisor Shepley's men were at work repairing the break in the canal below town, an embankment which they had been excavating fell in, entirely covering up Wm. McConahy, a lad about 15 years of age. He was quickly dug out, and was thought to be dead, but after a time recovered consciousness. His right leg was broken above the knee, and he was badly bruised otherwise.

A tree which fell with the embankment knocked down and severely bruised Jacob Moody, and Mr. Shepley, himself, we believe, was slightly injured.—*Democrat.*

The wheelborrow game for a cub bear came off on Thanksgiving day, and Jonas Potter, wheeling for Samuel Eisenbise, won the bear. The amount of lager beer drank on the occasion by the crowd who witnessed the performance is said to have been enormous, and of course much of the conduct it produced was disgraceful. Why cannot young men pass a holiday in enjoyments intellectual, instead of enjoyments beastly.—*Ib.*

Harry Jones, son of Sheriff Jones, whilst playing with other boys, at his father's, got into a large trunk, and, for fear the boys might lock him in, put the key in his pocket. Presently the lid was let down, and, having a spring lock, fastened itself. Here was a fix. Harry in the trunk, and the key in his pocket. The sheriff was called, who pried off the hinges and released the prisoner. Fortunately the trunk had air, or the boy might have been suffocated to death before help came.—*Ib.*

Juniata County.—Last Saturday evening as Mr. William Cunningham, of Milford twp. was crossing the lower basin bridge, in this place, in a one horse spring wagon, his horse became frightened and jumping to one side fell over and pulled the wagon after him, Mr. C. going down with it. The horse and wagon escaped without injury. Mr. Cunningham was seriously injured about the head and back by the wagon falling on him. He was carried to the residence of Alexander Ellis, where he was carefully attended to. He was able to be removed to his home on Sunday.—*Independent.*

On Tuesday night of last week, Daniel Pletz, a night watchman on the Pennsylvania railroad, in the narrows, about three miles above Patterson, was instantly killed by the second section of the Cincinnati Express east. He was standing on the south track watching a freight train passing on the north track, when the Cincinnati came thundering along and hurried him into eternity. Mr. Peltz failed to discover that the first section of the Cincinnati Express, which had passed down a few minutes before, had red lights on the engine, indicating that another train would follow, and the noise of the passing train drowned the whistle of the passenger engine, and the train could not be seen as there was a sharp curve to be turned. Mr. Peltz was about 50 years of age, and leaves a wife and family to mourn his loss.—*Ib.*

Blair County.—On Wednesday evening last, about half-past eight o'clock, our citizens were startled by the alarm of fire, which it was soon discovered proceeded from the United States Hotel, Juniata street. With commendable promptitude the members of the various fire companies were out and on their way to the scene of conflagration. The extreme coldness of the night and other difficulties operated to retard the movements of the Phœnix engine company, but in spite of all obstructions, in just fifteen minutes after the alarm was given a stream of water had been turned upon the burning roof. And we desire to say right here that the entire fire department of Hollidaysburg deserve great credit for the prompt and efficient manner in which they checked the ravages of a fire which but for them might have become general. Our firemen have proven themselves as capable and energetic as any similar organization in the State, and this, too, on the first trial, surrounded by a throng of excited incapables. We cannot praise them too highly.

The fire is supposed to have originated from a defective flue, and first appeared on the southeast corner of the building. It had evidently been burning a considerable time, as early in the evening members of the family imagined they smelled burning soot. A search had indeed been made without discovering anything suspicious. The alarm was not given until the flames had burst through the roof, and by the time the Phœnix company turned the water upon it, it was entirely covered.

The roof was entirely destroyed; the garret and third story much injured, and here the damage by fire may be said to have stopped. The building was, however, inundated from garret to cellar, with water, and of course considerably damaged. Much of the furniture, which was hastily and unwisely removed, was broken up. Upon the building there was an insurance of $7,000, and on the furniture $3,000.—*Standard.*

On Saturday last, a son of Wm. Weight, residing a quarter of a mile below town, while skating on the river by the upper forge, discovered a sack frozen in the ice. It proved to contain the letters stolen from the Tyrone post office, some time since.—*Herald.*

Cambria County.—Geo. Gates, of Cambria county, has been arrested for the murder of an old colored man named Edinboro Smith, in August, 1865.

The roof of the Steel Mills at the Cambria Iron Works, Johnstown, took fire on the 30th ult., from the opening of the bottom of one of the refiners. Hon. D. J. Morrell, manager of the works, sprained his ankle seriously while hastening to the fire.

Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad—*Report of Coal Shipped:*

	TONS.
For the week ending Dec. 9, 1871	4,853
Same date last year	6,909
Increase for week	2056
Decrease for week	
Shipped for the year 1871	303,843
Same date last year	294,384
Increase for year 1871	9,459

Superior qualities of Anthracite and Broad Top coal, wholesale and retail, at lowest market rates, by Robert U. Jacob, 105 fourth st., Huntingdon. [june21.

Don't forget that the largest and cheapest stock of Holiday goods in Huntingdon, are at D. S. Africa's Variety Store, No. 423, in the Diamond. *

The Howe Machine smashed, when the horse was killed by the cars at Spruce Creek, was not the *last* one. Plenty more going off like hot cakes for Christmas Gifts, &c. Send your orders to Brown's Carpet Store, Huntingdon, Pa. [dec13-3t.

As a dressing, *Nature's Hair Restorative* goes ahead of any in the market. See advertisement. [dec6-2t.

Just opened at Africa's Variety Store, in the Diamond, a large stock of Candies, Raisins, Figs, Nuts, Crackers, Cranberries, Prunes, &c. Call and see them.*

Look out for Patton's Prize Rebus.

Marriages.

SLACK—McCRUM.—On the 30th ult, by the Rev. W. Guyer, Job Slack, Esq., of Saulsburg, to Miss Martha McCrum, of M'Alavys Fort.

SWINE—ISENBERG.—On the 7th inst., by Rev. L. D. Steckel, Mr. David B. Swine to Miss Ellen M. Isenberg, both of Shirleysburg.

Deaths.

SHAVER.—On Thursday morning last, in this Borough, of Scarlet Fever, Miss Laura Jane Shaver, aged 17 years, and 6 months.

The deceased, though young in years, was an exemplary Christian, and had for the past two years been a consistent member of the Baptist Church in this place. She was a follower of the Saviour, and her end was peace. P.

SENFT.—At Saltillo Dec. 2d, Elizabeth Senft, aged five years. Thus in one brief month a father and three of his children are removed from earth to Heaven.

FOUSE.—On the 7th inst., Carrie S., infant daughter of Samuel Fouse, aged 2 months and 24 days.

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Reported Weekly for the Journal by Henry & Co.

Huntingdon Pa., Dec. 12, 1871.

	Wholesale.	Retail.
Butter	$ 25	$ 30
Coffee, O. G. Java	26	28
" Maricabo	21@24	23@28
" Rio, choice	21@22	23
" Rio, good	19@20	21
" Rio, fair	17@19	20
" O. G. Java, roasted		33
" Maricabo, "		28
" Rio, choice, "		26
" Rio, good, "		20
Eggs		25
Flour, white wheat		7 50
" red wheat	6 75 to	7 00
Wheat, white, per bush		1 25
" red, "		1 30
Rye		85
Corn	Old 75,	New 60
Oats		45
Molasses, Port Rico		60
" New Orleans		1 00
Sugar, loaf	15	16
" powdered	15	16
" granulated	15	16
" A	14½ 7 lbs for	1 05
" extra C	13½ 7 lbs for	95
" yellow C	12 7 lbs for	85
" brown	12 7 lbs for	75
Tea, Young Hyson	65@1 25	1 30
" Gunpowder, fine	65@80	90
" Gunpowder, finest	1 15@1 50	1 70
" Imperial, fine	55@80	1 00
" Imperial, finest	1 00@1 30	1 40
" Japan, fine	75@1 00	1 10
" Japan, finest	1 00@1 25	1 40
" Oolong, fine	60@70	70
" Oolong, finest	85@1 25	1 40
" Souchong, fine	60@80	90
" Souchong, English Breakfast	1 00@1 50	1 40
Syrup, silver drip	1 00	1 20
" Crystal	1 35	1 50
" diamond drips	95	1 10
" extra golden	80	90
" bee hive	70	75
" best baking	55	65
Raisins, layers	3 50	25
" valencia	16	18
" mats	16	20
Prunes	13	15
Currants	12	15
Rice	10	12
Starch	8½	10
Soap	8½	10
Sal soda	4½	5
Buckets, two hoops		22
" three hoops		25
Peanuts, roasted, per bushel	3 50	per qt. 20
Essence Coffee, per gross	4 25	per box 5
Chee e, Goshen	17	20
Canned Peaches, 3 lb cans	4 50	40
" " 2 lb cans	3 30	30
" Tomatoes, 3 lb cans	2 75	25
" " 2 lb cans	2 00	18
" Egg Plum, 2 lb cans	4 50	40
" Green Gages, "	4 50	40
" Red Cherries "	4 00	35
" White Cherries "	4 50	40
" Winslow's Corn	3 50	35
" Lima Beans, 2 lb cans	4 00	35
" Green Peas, 2 lb cans	3 75	35
Mince Meat	14½	18
Potatoes		40 to 50

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Dec 11, 1871.

Flour, Extra family	$7 00
" Superfine	5 50
" fancy brands	8 00
" Rye	5 00
Corn Meal	4 00
Wheat, white, per bushel	1 65
" red, "	1 45
Corn	80
Rye	1 05
Oats	62

New Advertisements.

SIX REASONS WHY
You should insure in
THE PENN MUTUAL LIFE INS., CO.,
921 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

INCORPORATED in 1847. Dividends paid, $1,950,000. Losses paid, $2,000,000. Fund Accumulated, $4,000,000 Cash Dividends declared Annually. Income for 1870, $1,200,748.

1st. Because it is one of the oldest companies in the country, and past the day of experiments.
2d. Because it is the Only Purely Mutual Company in the State. Every policy holder is a member of the Company, entitled to all its advantages and privileges, having the right to vote at all elections for trustees, and thus has an influence in its management.
3d. Because it has the largest accumulated fund of any Life Insurance Company in the State.
4th. Because by economical management its ratio of expenses to total income is less than that of any Company in the State. (See official Insurance reports).
5th. Because it has declared *More Dividends in Number*, and of a larger average *Percentage*, than any Company in the United States.
For example: Policy No. 16, for $5000, has been paid to the *Widow of a Philadelphia Merchant*, upon which 23 *Dividends* has been declared averaging 57 *Per Cent. Had these Dividends Been Used to Purchase Additions To This Policy*, $6046.00 *More Would Have Been Realized, Making The Policy Worth* $11,046.00.
6th. Because it is liberal in its management, prompt in its settlement, safe beyond contingency, and its rates are as low as any good company in the country.
Principal Features.—Small expenses, absolute security, large return premiums, prompt payment of losses, and liberality to the insured.
Samuel C. Huey, President,
Samuel E. Stokes, Vice-President,
John W. Horner, Asst. Vice Pres. and Actuary,
H. S. Stephens, Secretary.
R. ALLISON MILLER, Agent,
nov29- Huntingdon, Pa.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS
AT WM. MARCH & BRO.'S.

Having purchased the greatest variety of goods ever brought to Huntingdon, they are prepared to give great bargains to those who patronize their establishment. Their stock consists in part of

MUSLINS,
CALICOES,
DELAINES,
GINGHAMS,
FLANNELS, &c.,

at reduced prices. Also a choice selection of Ladies' Dress Goods.

Merinos, figured and plain; Alpacas; Mohair; all wool Delaines; Lusters, Poplins; also a complete assortment of Gentlemen's wear, such as

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERS,
SATINETTS,
JEANS,
COTTONADES,

at astonishingly low prices.

We do not consider it any trouble to show goods, and would be pleased to have the ladies and the public generally call and examine our new stock, which we are determined to sell at the lowest cash prices.

In connection with our other business we have established a first-class

LUMBER YARD,

where all kinds of lumber for building purposes can be had at reasonable rates. Boards, Lath, Shingles, &c., &c., always on hand.

New Advertisement.

VALUABLE FARM LAND AT PUBLIC SALE.

The undersigned, Executors of the Will of John M'Cahan, Esq., late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased, will offer at Public Sale, at the Court House, in Huntingdon, on

Tuesday, the 9th day of January, 1872,

at ten o'clock, a. m.,

A TRACT OF LIMESTONE LAND, situate in Porter township, Huntingdon county, containing 240 acres, more or less. About 70 acres of the land are cleared, under fence, and in a pretty good state of cultivation, (now farmed by Mr. Samuel Moore,) and the remainder is well timbered, adjoining lands of George Lamp, deceased, A. P. Wilson, deceased, W. P. Orbison, Esq., Thomas Whittaker's heirs, and others. The public and leading road from Huntingdon to Hartslog Valley passes through this tract of land,

ALSO, Three adjoining Tracts of Land, situate in Porter township, containing, respectively, 164, 162 acres, warranted in the name of Wm. Smith, D. D., and 109 acres, warranted in the name of John Patton, adjoining lands of *R.* R. Bryan, Joseph O'Kain, Hahn Brothers, A. P. Wilson, Esq., deceased, Thomas Fisher, and others. On the premises are a *LOG DWELLING HOUSE, FRAME BARN*, and a good spring, in tenure of Samuel Moore. A part of this land is cleared and under fence, and the balance well timbered. The public roads leading from Huntingdon to Hartslog Valley and to Alexandria pass through these tracts.

These tracts will be sold as one body, or separately, as purchasers may desire.

Persons desiring information respecting the above described lands, will please call upon either of the undersigned, or upon J. Simpson Africa, Esq., in Huntingdon.

The conditions will be made known on the day of sale.

JOHN K. M'CAHAN,
JOHN CRESSWELL,
[Executors of John M'Cahan, deceased.]
Nov.29,1871,-ts.

A RARE CHANCE! NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY!—The undersigned would offer to those who desire valuable and cheap property the following, viz:

A tract of limestone land in Barree township, containing 33 acres and 140 perches, cleared and in a good state of cultivation, with Stone Creek running through it affording a splendid waterpower of seven feet fall. The buildings are a frame dwelling house, containing seven rooms, cellar and kitchen, log barn and other out buildings.

ALSO.

A tract of Limestone land, adjoining the above, containing 52 acres of which 15 acres are cleared and under fence, and the balance well timbered. The buildings are a two story log house, two stables and other necessary out-buildings. There is a fine young orchard on it, also a large quantity of mineral paint.

J. R. DURBORROW & CO.,
Real Estate Agent,
Ost.4,'71-11t.] Huntingdon, Pa.

A FARM FOR SALE.—A tract of farm and timber land, in Oneida and Henderson townships, 2½ miles from the borough of Huntingdon, is offered for sale, on reasonable terms, containing about ONE HUNDRED ACRES, between 50 and 60 acres of which are cleared and under cultivation. The up land is of a fair grain raising quality with some fifteen acres of fine meadow bottom, and the balance is principally covered with a good quality of timber, mostly white pine and hemlock, with a good saw mill seat, and never failing water power thereon.

The improvements are a neat two-story frame house and frame stable, with other outbuildings and conveniences, and a young thriving orchard of choice fruit trees.

For further particulars, and terms of sale, inquire of the undersigned, at Huntingdon, or on the premises.

nov29-tf. R. McDIVITT.

FOR SALE.—
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY CHOICE BUILDING LOTS in West Huntingdon, Pa. FIFTY of these lots will, for a short time, be offered at *low prices*, ranging from $100 to $150. *Terms easy.* Apply to or address

nov29-tf R. ALLISON MILLER.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
[*Estate of John Irvin, dec'd.*]

Letters of Administration having been granted to the endersigned on the estate of John Irvin, late of Franklin township, Huntingdon county, dec'd., all persons knowing themselves indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement. JOHN D. HUGHES.

nov29, 1871.*

APPRENTICE WANTED.—I want an apprentice to learn the marble cutting, aged about 17 or 18 years, of good size; a boy that is anxious to learn, and will pay attention to his business, instead of watching the clock for the hour of quitting, can make a good bargain by calling immediately.

dec5,'71. WM. WILLIAMS.

GRAND EXHIBITION!
SOMETHING NEW IN HUNTINGDON!
A FIRST CLASS LADIES' SHOE STORE!

D. HERTZLER & BRO., No. 403 Allegheny St., opposite Broad Top Depot, have just arrived from the East with a large and well selected stock of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Dress Boots, Gaiters, &c., comprising all the latest styles of the day and acknowledged to be the best selected stock of hand-made work ever brought to Huntingdon.

Since we make ladies' wear a specialty, we cannot fail to please the most fastidious. For Style, Quality and Price we defy competition.

We also manufacture to order all kinds of Ladies' and Gents' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c., of the best material the market produces, and at the shortest possible notice. Persons from the country can be accommodated with our own manufacturing by giving a few hours notice.

All kinds of repairing neatly done.

In a more mature age we hope to retain the friends who favored us in our infancy.

For past favors accept our sincere thanks.

D. HERTZLER & BRO.,
403 Allegheny St.,
Opposite B. T. Depot
oct11- Huntingdon, Pa

1871. 1871.

CARPETS!! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!
FALL STOCK.
AT LOWEST PRICES!
JAMES A. BROWN

Is constantly receiving at his new

CARPET STORE,

IN

HUNTINGDON, PA.,
525½ Hill Street.

Beautiful Patterns of Carpets, fresh from the looms of the manufacturers. His stock comprises

BRUSSELS, INGRAINS,
VENITIAN, WOOL DUTCH,
COTTAGE, HEMP,
LIST and RAG CARPETS
CARPET CHAIN,
COCOA AND CANTON MATTINGS,
FLOOR, STAIR AND TABLE

OIL CLOTHS,

and a large stock of

WALL PA

The Huntingdon Journal.

Farm and Household.

How Apple Trees Grow.

If we make a deep hole with a crowbar in the substratum of the earth, fill it with sand and mellow soil and plant apple seeds in autumn near the surface of the ground where the hole was made; the next spring the seed will throw out a root directly downward, until the end reaches the strata of perpetual moisture, provided the earth is not so firm that a root cannot extend further; and a stem will commence pushing upward at the same time bearing the apple seeds on its end, to the surface, where the kernel will separate into equal parts forming the seed leaf of the young tree. Meanwhile, the tap root continues to obtain a more firm hold of the soil, which fortifies the tree against injury incident to dry weather. In a congenial soil resting on a porous subsoil, tap-root of a tree of most any kind, will extend farther by actual measurement, into the earth when the tree is three or four years old, than the top was grown upwards. But when the trees have been produced from pieces of roots planted in nursery rows, they rarely send down tap-roots. Consequently such trees can be taken up and transplanted far more advantageously than if the tap root was severed and left in the ground.—So long as vegetation does not suffer from protracted droughts it will make no difference whether the tree has a tap root or not. But when the roots near the surface cannot imbibe one drop of moisture out of dry soil, if there be no tap-root to bring up moisture to the leaves the fruit must fail and the tree will receive such injury that the half-formed buds cannot yield fruit that season. Every tree ought to spring from the seed where the tree is to grow. If a hole a few feet deep and filled with sods or mellow soil and an apple seed or a pear seed, or chestnut or hickory nut were planted in autumn, and the soil kept clean or when mulched during the summer, when the land is poor, a tree would push upward over twenty feet in one decade of years; and if the ground were rich it would grow thirty feet in the same period.

How it Pays Best to Keep Chickens.

In the fall, when the chickens are the cheapest, buy as many of the season's early pullets as you will need to eat through the the latter part of winter and the spring. Have one cock to keep peace in the family; keep them in a warm place, and have a large box with wood or coal ashes in for them to roll in, and keep from getting lousy. Give them plenty of fine gravel and lime, or burned oyster shells; plenty of water. In very cold weather feed morning and evening on corn or other dry grain. At noon, buckwheat scalded and mixed as thick as possible. Warm days, when it will not freeze, feed entirely on bran; change part of the time to wheat middlings or shorts, and if too poor, add a little corn meal or flour, cracklings, is a fine thing to mix with the food, if cooked. It should be chopped up fine with an axe or hatchet, and soaked soft before cooking; always put in a little salt and plenty of pepper, either black or red. A large batch may be cooked at one time, as it will keep in cool weather. This kind of feed will make the hens lay early and fatten them well. As soon as one or more want to set, kill them, and in that way you will have them about as fast as you will need, for some will lay much longer than others. They will be fat, and just as nice to eat after they are through laying, and before they set much, as at any time. By the time hot weather comes you will have them used up. They never do well shut up in summer. I have tried this way for several years, and think it was the best of any either for use or to sell.—*Rural New Yorker.*

Save the Straw.

Farmers generally do not appear to appreciate the value of straw, excepting in seasons of great scarsity of stock feed. If hay is plenty the straw at threshing is piled into the yard in such a condition that a greater portion of it is destroyed for any purpose save manure, when dollars of value might have been derived from it by proper management. As one of our exchanges has remarked, "you rarely see poor stock where there is a large stack of bright straw. It makes a dry and sheltered yard, soft dry beds in the stall, and is worth a great deal to work in with better fodder."

We have kept horses and young cattle fat and sleek in winter upon cut straw and a little grain—wheat bran sometimes—and with less expense than could have been with hay and grain or even hay alone. Horses which are not kept for constant work and heavy draft, keep in better health and spirits on cut straw and ground grain than upon hay. Almost any kind of stock save milch cows will do equally well.

We believe it economy to feed some straw every winter, because it contains medicinal qualities that promote the health of animals and because it saves other feed. No odds what the price of hay is to-day next season it may be three times that amount, and what is saved now will be on hand then. It is not a correct principle to feed according to the amount of fodder you have on hand, but to always feed with care, and not to be frightened if a mow or a few stacks of hay have to be summered over. On every well-regulated farm there is sufficient feed produced one year with another to make perfect security against want at any time if judiciously managed. No farmer should be compelled to purchase hay at high figures, unless under circumstances out of the range of our reasoning.

When there is an abundance of straw it should be used plentifully for bedding, for it is transformed into manure quicker and more perfectly in this way than in laying in the yard to rot by natural process.

WATERY POTATOES.—If your potatoes are watery, put a piece of lime about as large as a hen's egg in the pot and boil with them, and they will come out as mealy as you please.

To remove grease from floors, apply a paste of wood ashes; keep it on several days, and then wash off.

Miscellaneous.

THE "INQUIRER" BOOK BINDERY

BEDFORD, PA.

LUTZ & JORDAN, Proprietors.

All kinds of binding done on short notice and at reasonable rates. Old books rebound and made a good as new. Albums repaired etc.

INTERESTING TO EVERYBODY.

Magazines.

The American Agriculturist, Harpers' Magazine, The Galaxy, Lippincott, Atlantic Monthly, Scribner's Monthly, Godey's Lady's Book, Demorest Lalie's Repository, Peters Musical Magazines Church Magazines, and all other Magazines bound up in handsome volumes at the very lowest figures.

Papers.

Harper's Weekly, Harper's Bazar, Hearth and Home, The New York Ledger, Weekly, Saturday Night, Sunday School and Church Papers, and all other papers bound into volumes on shortest notice.

Music.

Sheet Music and Musical Monthlies put up in handsome volumes which make an ornament to the

PARLOR AND CENTER TABLE.

What young lady hasn't enough music on hand to make a nice volume.

NOW IS THE TIME

To have your binding done. Gather up your music, papers and Magazines. Bring in your broken backed books and albums, and leave them at the residence of

REV. W. B. WAGNER, No. 622 Church St, near 7th St., Huntingdon, Pa.,

Who is our agent, and he will forward them to us, and we will put them in any

STYLE OF BINDING

You wish, and return them to our agent, who will deliver them without any trouble or inconvenience to you.

Rates, &c., can be seen with the Agent. Terms cash on delivery. august2-3m.

1871. 1871

CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS

H. ROMAN.

NEW CLOTHING,

FOR

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

JUST RECEIVED AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at H. ROMAN'S, opposite the Franklin House, in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa. apr 26, '71.

TOWN LOTS *In West Huntingdon for Sale.*

Buy Lots From First Hands at

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS.

Purchasers desiring to build, can have very liberal terms as to payments.

Now is the time to invest.

Apply to R. ALLISON MILLER.

Jan. 4, '71.

H. ROBLEY, *MERCHANT TAYLOR,*

Has removed to one door south of the Bee Hive, on Montgomery street, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line of business.

He has just received a full line of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, OVERCOATINGS,

and he solicits a call from the public, promising to make goods to order, in a workmanlike manner.

NEW STORE.

John Hagey has just returned from the city with a fine assortment of choice goods, consisting in part of

DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS, NOTIONS, SHOES, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

and a general variety of white and yellow

QUEENSWARE.

These goods have been carefully bought, in regular houses, and will be sold at reasonable prices, as he has advantages over others, his expenses being trifling.

Every artical usually found in a first-class store will be kept on hand.

Thankful to the public for the very liberal patronage extended to him in the past, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

Store on Washington street.

Jan. 4, '71.

NEW STORE,

NEW GOODS,

and LOW PRICES.

AT 313 *HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA*

The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has opened a Variety Store at No. 313 *Hill* street, where all kinds of goods can be had as cheap as at any other establishment in the county. His line of

DRY-GOODS,

GROCERIES,

NOTIONS, &C.

is complete, and will be sold at reasonable prices. He is agent for the Wilson Sewing Machine.

B. L. SILKNITTER.

MILLINERY STORE.

Mrs. Katy A. Silknitter, has opened a fashionable Millinery and Dress Making establishment at 313 *Hill* street, and respectfully asks a share of public patronage.

Work will be done in the best style, and satisfaction guaranteed. All kinds of Patterns for sale cheap. She is in receipt of all the latest styles and is prepared to execute all kinds of work in her line in a style that cannot fail to please the most fastidious. Call and examine.

May 24, 1871.

WM. WILLIAMS, MANUFACTURER OF

MARBLE MANTLES, MONUMENTS.

HEADSTONES, &C.,

HUNTINGDON, PA

PLASTER PARIS CORNICES,

MOULDINGS. &C

ALSO SLATE MANTLES FURNISHED TO ORDER.

Jan. 4, '71.

FARMERS, READ THIS! PERFECTION AT LAST!

Every farmer wants the Myers Separating Attachment for attaching to the common Thresher in place of the Shaker. It cleans all kinds of grain ready for the market. No extra hands required to run it. Can be attached to any common Thresher without moving it from the barn. Satisfaction guaranteed or on sale. Price $100 and $110. Six horse tripple, geared horse powers, thresher and separator, belt, or geared $280 and $290. For particulars, address

THOMAS W. MONTGOERRY, Agt.,

oct4-2m Neff's Mills, Huntingdon Co., Pa.

FOR

PLAIN PRINTING,

FANCY PRINTING,

GO TO THE JOURNAL OFFICE.

New Advertisements.

THOMAS FISHER. H. G. FISHER. THOS. C. FISHER.

FISHER & SONS,

PROPRIETORS

of the

HUNTINGDON MILLS.

Manufacturers of

FLOUR, FEED, GROUND PLASTER, &C

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

DRY GOODS, GROERIES, FISH, SALT, &C.

A Specialty made of

CARPETS, OIL CLOTH & MATTINGS

March 8, 1871.

S. E. HENRY, T. S. JOHNSTON, } { S. H. ISENBERG, B. F. ISENBERG.

HENRY & CO.,

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS, SHOES,
HATS, CAPS,
FURS, CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS.
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
CLOTHING, IRON,
NAILS, GLASS,
PUTTY, OILS,
PAINTS, SALT, PLASTER, &C., &C.

Proprietors of the WARRIOR RIDGE FLOURING MILLS. Flour and Feed constantly on hand.

CASH paid for all kinds of grain. Produce taken in exchange for goods at the Mammoth Store. Feb. 15, 1871.

GLAZIER & BRO.

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS,
&c. &c.,

SMITH Street, between Washington and Mifflin

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
QUEENSWARE,

WASHINGTON Street, near Smith.

Jan. 18, '71.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

at the Cheap Store of

BENJAMIN JACOBS,

Corner of the Diamond, in Saxton's Building

I have just received a large stock of Ladies' elegant Dress Goods, Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps of all kinds, in endless variety, for ladies, gentlemen, misses and children.

CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
GROCERIES,

Coffee, Teas of all kinds, best and common Syrups, Spices, &c. Tobacco and Segars, wholesale and retail.

These goods will be sold as cheap, if not *cheaper*, than any other house in town. "Quick sales and small profits," is my motto.

Thankful for past patronage, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

January 4, 1871.

NATURE'S HAIR RESTORATIVE

Contains no Lac Sulphur—No Sugar of Lead —No Litharge—No Nitrate of Silver, and is entirely free from the Poisonous and Health-destroying Drugs used in other Hair Preparations.

Transparent and clear as crystal, it will not soil the finest fabric—perfectly SAFE, CLEAN, and EFFICIENT,—desideratums LONG SOUGHT FOR AND FOUND AT LAST!

It restores and prevents the Hair from becoming Gray, imparts a soft, glossy appearance, removes Dandruff, is cool and refreshing to the head, checks the Hair from falling off, and restores it to a great extent when premature y lost, prevents headaches, cures all humors, cutaneous eruptions, and unnatural heat. *As a Dressing for the Hair it is the best article in the market.*

DR. G. SMITH, Patentee, Ayer, Mass. Prepared only by PROCTOR BROTHERS, Gloucester, Mass. The genuine is put up in a panel bottle, made expressly for it, with the name of the article blown in the glass. Ask your druggist for NATURE'S HAIR RESTORATIVE, and take no other.

☞ Send two three cent stamps to Proctor Brothers for a "Treatise on the Human Hair." The information it contains is worth $500,00 to any person. [my.10'71-yr.

For sale by JOHN READ, Huntingdon.

W. H. WOODS, W. B. LEAS, JAMES NORTH,
R. MILTON SPEER, DAVID BARRICK.

THE UNION BANK OF HUNTINGDON, *HUNTINGDON, PA.,*

CAPITAL, PAID UP $100,000,

Solicits accounts from Banks, Bankers, and others. A liberal Interest allowed on time Deposits. All kinds of Securities bought and sold for the usual commission.

Collections made on all points. Drafts on all parts of Europe supplied at the usual rates.

Persons depositing Gold and Silver will receive the same in return, with interest. The partners are individually liable to the extent of their whole property for all deposits.

C. C. NORTH, Cashier.

January 4, 1871.

WHOLESALE MANUFACTORY

OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Huntingdon, Pa.

The attention of Merchants is called to our

Mens' Farming Balmoral Plow Shoes.

Mens' Brogan Shoes,

Mens' Kip Boots.

Mens' all Calf Boots.

Women's and Misses' Calf Polish and Balmoral Shoes.

Women's and Misses' Tampico Goat, Polish and Balmoral Shoes.

All the Calf and Kip we work is Country Tanned, Slaughtered Stock, no Steam Tanned Stock used.

All goods put up in the most THOROUGH and SUBSTANTIAL MANNER.

All our own Stock and Work guaranteed.

For Terms, Prices, &c., address

THE KEYSTONE BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURING CO.,

oct4-1y. HUNTINGDON, PA.

Travellers' Guide.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Winter Arrangement.

On and after Saturday, November 25th, 1871, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS. Accom.	Mail	STATIONS.	DOWN TRAINS. Accom	Mail
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
LE 5 40	LE 8 10	Huntingdon	AR 9 00	AR 4 58
5 47	8 20	Long Siding	8 49	4 29
6 03	8 34	McConnellstown	8 24	4 13
6 07	8 41	Pleasant Grove	8 27	4 06
6 20	8 55	Smithsburg	8 14	3 71
6 33	9 06	Coffee Run	8 03	3 56
6 44	9 14	Rough and Ready	7 53	3 48
6 54	9 28	Cove	7 38	3 13
7 09	9 35	Fishers Summit	7 33	3 00
7 30	10 00	Saxton	7 00	2 32
7 47	10 18	Riddlesburg	6 43	2 3
7 54	10 26	Hopewell	6 37	1 2
8 12	10 46	Pipers Run	6 20	2 0
8 32	11 06	Tatesville	6 00	1 4
8 47	11 2	Bloody Run	5 48	1 5
8 52	11 5	Mount Dallas	5 44	1 50
8 59	11 52	Ashcom's Mills	5 37	1 22
9 04	11 35	Lutzville	5 33	1 1
9 09	11 40	Hartley's Mills	5 29	1 1
9 16	11 47	Jamesons	5 22	1 0
AR 9 23	11 54	Bedford	LE 5 15	1 00

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE 7 20	LE 10 05	Saxton	AR 7 10	AR 2 45
7 35	10 20	Coalmont	6 55	2 30
7 40	10 25	Crawford	6 50	2 25
AR 7 50	AR 10 25	Dudley	LE 6 40	LE 2 15
		Broad Top City		

JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt.

Huntingdon, Sept 21, 1871.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

WESTWARD: MAIL	DAY EXPRESS	PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS	PACIFIC EXPRESS	MAIL X	STATIONS	EASTWARD: ACCOMMODATION	MAIL	EXPRESS
P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M
4 26	6 12			10 41	Hamilton	8 01	4 00	
5 14	6 18			18 57	Union	9 53	3 53	
5 12	6 26			11 10	Napleton	9 45	3 45	
5 2	6 35			11 26	Mill Creek	9 37	3 37	
5 35	6 4			11 50	HUNTINGDON	9 24	3 24	11 15
5 51	7 02			12 20	Petersburg	9 06	3 08	
6 57	7 10			12 34	Barree	8 58	3 00	
6 10	7 17			12 40	Spruce Creek	8 51	2 53	10 56
6 57	7 29			1 00	Birmingham	8 39	2 42	
6 32	7 5	12 50		1 08	Tyrone	8 32	2 35	10 24
6 41	7 45	1 07		1 2	Tipton	8 23	2 26	
6 50	7 50	1 07		1 20	Fostoria	8 18	2 21	
6 55	7 54	1 11		1 36	Bell's Mills	8 14	2 17	10 19
7 15	8 10	1 20		2 00	Altoona	7 55	1 00	10 05
P. M	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

All trains East and West, with the exception of the Pacific Express East, which is followed closely by the Harrisburg Accommodation, stop at Huntingdon.

The Fast Line Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 58 P. M. and arrives at Altoona at 9 05 P. M.

The Pacific Express Westward leaves Huntingdon at 7 45 A. M. and arrives at Altoona at 9 05 A. M.

The Southern Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 4 07 A. M., and arrives at Tyrone at 5 20 A. M.

Cincinnati Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 2 19 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 3 45 A. M.

The Fast Line, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 12 50 A. M. and arrives at Harrisburg at 3 55 A. M.

The Cincinnati Express, eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 05 P. M., and arrives at Harrisburg at 10 35 P. M.

NORTH CENTRAL RAILWAY.—On and after May 14th, trains will leave *Harrisburg*, as follows:

NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL	ELMIRA EXPRESS	ERIE MAIL	BUFFALO EXPRESS
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Harrisburg, Leave	1 55	4 35	11 55	2 10
Williamsport, Arrive	6 25	8 40	4 00	6 55
Elmira,	10 35			10 55
	A. M.			P. M.
Buffalo,	6 25			1 15
Niagara Falls,	10 00			10 20

SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.	ELMIRA EXPRESS	N. Y. & BOSTON EXPRESS	ERIE EXPRESS	ERIE MAIL	MAIL
	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M
Harrisburg, leave	6 35	8 00	11 15	2 30	1 25
Baltimore, arrive		P. M	P. M.	6 10	6 05
	P. M.	12 20	2 40		
Washington, arrive	1 10	3 40	6 25	8 25	10 05

ALFRED R. FISKE. General Supt.

May 24, 1871.

READING RAIL ROAD. WINTER ARRANG

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 13TH, 1871.

Great Trunk Line from the North and North-West for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Shamokin, Allentown and Phillipsburg, Easton, Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York as follows: at 2.40, 8.10, a. m., and 2.00 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving at New York at 10.05 a. m., 12 and 9.35 p. m. respectively. Sleeping Cars accompany the 2.40 a. m. train without change.

Returning: Leave New York at 9.00 a. m. 12.30 noon, 5.00 p. m., Philadelphia at 7.30, 8.30 a. m., and 3.30 p. m. Sleeping Cars accompany the 9.00 p. m. train from New York without change.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Shamokin, Allentown and Phillipsburg at 8.10 a. m., 2.00 and 4.50 p. m., stopping at Lewistown Junction and principal way stations. 4.50 p. m. connecting for Philadelphia, Pottsville and Columbia only. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad leave Harrisburg at 8.45 p. m.

East Pennsylvania Railroad trains leave Reading for Allentown, Easton and New York at 4.35, 10.45 a. m., and 4.05 p. m. Returning, leave New York at 9.00 a. m., 12.30 Noon and 5.00 p. m. and Allentown at 7.20 a. m. 12.25 Noon, 2.15, 4.25 and 8.50 p. m.

Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7.30 a. m., connecting with similar train on East Penna. Railroad, returning from Reading at 6.25 p. m., stopping at all stations.

Leave Pottsville at 9.00 a. m. and 2.30 p. m., Herndon at 10.00 a. m., Shamokin at 8.40 and 11.15 a. m., Ashland at 7.05 a. m., and 12.45 noon, Mahanoy City at 7.51 a. m. and 1.30 p. m., Tamaqua at 8.55 a. m. and 2.10 p. m. for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

Leave Pottsville via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 8.15 a. m. for Harrisburg, and 11.45 a. m., for Pinegrove and Tremont.

Reading Accommodation Train leaves Pottsville at 5.40 a. m., passes Reading at 7.30 a. m., arriving at Philadelphia at 10.20 a. m. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4.45 p. m., passes Reading at 7.30 p. m., arriving at Pottsville at 9.2 p. m.

Pottstown Accommodation Train leaves Pottstown at 7.00 a. m., returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4.15 p. m.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7.20 a. m., and 6.45 p. m., for Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c. Returning leave Lancaster at 8.20 a. m. and 3.25 p. m., and Columbia at 8.45 a. m. and 3.15 p. m.

Perkiomen Railroad trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 7.25, 9.05 a. m., 3.00 and 5.45 p. m.; returning, leave Schwenksville at 6.45, 8.10 a. m., 12.50 Noon and 4.45 p. m. connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Pickering Valley Railroad trains leave Phœnixville at 9.10 a. m., 3.05 and 8.55 p. m.; returning, leave Byers at 6.50 a. m., 12.45 noon, and 4.20 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Colebrookdale Railroad trains leave Pottstown at 9.40 a. m. and 1.15 and 6.30 p. m., returning leave Mount Pleasant at 7.15, 11.25 a. m. and 2.51 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Chester Valley Railroad trains leave Bridgeport at 8.30 a. m., 2.05 and 5.20 p. m., returning, leave Downingtown at 6.55 a. m., 12.50 noon, and 5.15 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

On Sundays: leave New York at 5.00 p. m., Philadelphia at 8.00 a. m. and 3.15 p. m., (the 8.00 a. m. train running only to Reading,) leave Pottsville at 8.00 a. m., leave Harrisburg at 2.45 a. m. and 2.00 p. m.; leave Allentown at 8.25 p. m.; leave Reading at 7.15 a. m. and 9.50 p. m. for Harrisburg, at 4.34 a. m. for New York, at 9.40 a. m. and 4.15 p. m. for Philadelphia.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, School and Excursion Tickets to and from all points, at reduced rates.

Baggage checked through; 150 pounds allowed each Passenger.

J. E. WOOTTEN, Asst. Supt. & Eng. Mach'ry.

nov.29,'71.]

THE PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD will commence running through trains on Monday, 1st proximo.

For the present, the train will leave Cumberland for Pittsburgh at 2.15 A. M., but this will be changed so soon as a Summer Schedule is adopted.

The Accommodation Train will leave at 9 A. M.

D. D ANGELL, Master of Transportation.

May 28, '71

Miscellaneous.

H. S. M'CARTHY, | W. B. M'CARTHY, | J. A. POLLOCK

FRANKLIN MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

[*Lately Huntingdon Manufacturing Company.*]

Manufactures Flooring, Siding, Doors, Sash, Shutters, Blinds, Moulding, Scroll Work, Counters, Shelving, Wood Turnings, Hubbs, Spokes, Bent Work, Forks, Rakes, Brooms, Pick, and Hammer Handles, Furniture, &c. Our Machinery being of the very best quality and giving our entire attention to the business we are able to manufacture all of the above named articles, as well as many others, in the best style and always promptly.

All orders addressed to the FRANKLIN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Huntingdon, Pa., will receive our immediate attention. Price list furnished when desired.

June 7, 1871.

HEADQUARTERS FOR FINE *CANDIES, TOYS, FRUITS, NUTS, &c,* is at D. S. Africa's Variety Store, No. 423, in the Diamond. Also, can be had, a fine assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, PEN KNIVES, POCKET BOOKS, TRAVELING SATCHELS, FANCY SOAPS, HAIR OILS, PERFUMERY, &C. Dow's Celebrated Ice Cream Soda Water, in season, at D. S. Africa's Variety Store, No. 423, in the Diamond. March 15, tf.

LIME,

From the Kiln of George Taylor, Marklesburg, proven by chemical analysis to be of the best quality, constantly kept and for sale in any quantity, at the depot of the H. & B. T. Railroad.

Apply to Henry Leister, "Broad Top House." Jan. 4, '71.

WANTED—Wood chopper at Greenwood Furnaces, Huntingdon county, to whom liberal wages will be paid. Address GREENWOOD FURNACES, Huntingdon County, Pa. nov1-3t

FOR ALL KINDS OF

PRINTING,

GO TO THE

"JOURNAL BUILDING."

New Advertisements.

GRAND DEPOT FOR

NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC THAT HE HAS JUST OPENED A

SPLENDID STOCK OF NEW GOODS

THAT

CAN'T BE BEAT

IN CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.

CALL AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN.

Jan. 4, '71.

LUKE REILLY.

MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN

BREAD, CAKES, PIES. CONFECTIONERY

AND DEALER IN

GROCERIES, SYRUPS, &c., &c., &c.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Bakery on Moore street, and Store at the Corner of Fourth and Allegheny.

Dealers will be supplied at prices as low as can be had from Philadelphia. [ap.26,'71.

BEE HIVE! BEE HIVE

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS IS

THE MOTTO OF THE

BEE HIVE GROCERY

Montgomery St., near the Broad Top Depot, HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

N. B. CORBIN

Has just returned from the East with a large and varied assortment of articles usually found in a first-class Grocery, consisting in part of

SUGARS, TEA. COFFEE MOLASSSES, CRACKERS, CANDIES. FRUITS, CHEESE. TOBACCO SEGARS.

and everythin, else to be found in an establishment of this kind.

SPICES of all kinds, pure and fresh, such as

Cinnmnon,	Cloves,
Allspice,	Peppers,
Mustard,	Ginger,

and all other articles usually kept in a first-class establishment.

BAKERY.

I discontinue to carry on my Bakery, and am at all times prepared to supply BREAD. CAKES AND PIES.

Reasonable prices. The following Fancy Cakes always on hand or baked to order:

Pound Cake,	Lady Cake,
Fruit "	Citron "
Marble "	Sponge "

Parties supplied with all kinds of cakes and confections at short notice and reasonable rates.

Family flour, of superior brand, always on hand, and for sale as cheap as the cheapest.

CANDY MANUFACTORY.

In connection with my other business I have commenced the manufacture of Candies, and am prepared to supply country dealers with both FANCY and COMMON at as low rates as they can be purchased outside of the Eastern Cities. If you want to save money, Make your purchases at this establishment.

TOYS!! TOYS!! TOY ! TOYS

This department is complete and embraces everything in the Toy line from a Jumping Jack to an Elephant. I can sell Toys cheaper than any other house in the county, and all I ask is a visit from the public to substantiate the assertion.

Thankful to the public for the very liberal patronage extended to me in the past. I will exert my best efforts to merit its continuance.

Huntingdon, Jan. 4, 1871.

W. K. RAHM'S

CONFECTIONERY AND GROCERY STORE,

(*One door west of Josiah Cunningham's,*)

Is now stocked with a choice assortment of all kinds of goods usually found in a store of this kind, consisting of

SUGAR, COFFEE, TEA, PEPPER, SALT, &C.

together with an endless variety of

CANDIES, TOYS, JEWELRY, NOTIONS, &c.

all of which will be sold as cheap as at any other store in Huntingdon.

A choice brand of Tobacco and Segars always on hand.

Pure Cider Vinegar on hand at all times.

I respectfully ask a share of public patronage, feeling confident that my prices will be satisfactory.

W. K. RHOM.

Jan. 4, '71.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF BOOTS AND SHOES, AT SHAFFER'S NEW STORE.

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his old friends and customers, that he has just received from the East a large and well selected stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES!

For Men, Women and Children,

which he is prepared to sell a trifle lower than any other establishment in town. Being a practical shoemaker, and having had considerable experience, he flatters himself that his stock cannot be surpassed in the county.

Give him a call, at the

CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

(*West end of the Diamond*)

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Customer work made to order, in a neat and durable manner.

GEO. SHAFFER.

Jan. 4, '71.

NEW GOODS FOR SPRING AND SUMMER,

at the new cheap store of

CONOVER & DECKER.

No. 625 Hill street.

Our stock consists in part of Dry Goods, Groceries, Notions, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Wood, Willow, and Queensware, Bacon, Flour, Feed, Glass, Nails, and also a full line of

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Our prices are as low as the lowest, and we respectfully ask a liberal share of public patronage. apr26'y.

PRIVATE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

Having gone into business at this place I propose to sell my private residence at Bedford, Pennsylvania, at private sale.

It is unnecessary for me to give a description of it to those who are acquainted with it, and to those who have not seen it, and who desire to purchase a neat and complete residence I would say go and examine it. The house was entirely overhauled and renovated but a year or two ago. It is located upon a full lot of ground, 60 feet by 240, on East Pitt street, and the corner of an alley leading to the Steam Mill, which makes it one of the most public places in the town in a business point of view. The lot is under drained by numerous drains, and is second to none in the place. It has produced all the garden vegetables used by my family for years. In addition there is a flower garden and a considerable quantity of excellent fruit. There is a perpetual insurance upon the house.

Address me at Huntingdon or Bedford, Pa.

J. R. DURBORROW.

Huntingdon, Pa., May 31, 1871.

Boots, Shoes and Leather.

REMOVED TO THE NORTH EAST Corner of the Diamond.

CAN'T BE BEATEN!

JOHN H. WESTBROOK

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has just received from the city a new and splendid stock of

LEATHERS,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,

Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Carpet Sacks, Trunks, &c., &c., &c., &c.

All of which he is prepared to sell at greatly reduced prices.

Don't forget the new stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.

Jan. 4, '71.

DOWN WITH PRICES.

WILLIAM AFRICA

has just opened up a large and varied assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES, LADIES' GAITERS, GLOVE KID SHOES,

and a large supply of heavy work, suitable for men and boys, at very low prices.

I have at all times an assortment of

HANDSOME BOOTS AND SHOES

on hand, which will be disposed of at as reasonable rates as the market will admit of. My stock was selected with great care, and I can confidently recommend all articles in my establishment.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of customer work, and orders solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed in all orders.

WILLIAM AFRICA.

Jan. 4, '71.

JOHN C. MILLER.

(Successor to C. H. Miller & Son,)

DEALER IN EVERY

VARIETY OF

LEATHER AND

SHOE FINDINGS,

HILL STREET,

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Jan. 4, 1871.

Miscellaneous.

MUSIC STORE.

You can save from ten to thirty per cent. by buying your Instruments from

E. J. GREENE,

Dealer in

STEINWAY & SONS',
CHICKERING & SONS',
THE UNION PIANO FORTE CO.,
THE WEBER, RAVEN & BACON'S,
GEO. M. GOULD & CO.'S,
CONRAD MEYERS'

AND ALL OTHER MAKES OF PIANOS.

MASON & HAMLIN'S

and Geo. Woods & Co.'s celebrated Organs, and any other make desired. Also, Melodeons, Guitars, Violins, Herman Accordeons, Sheet Music, Music Books, &c.

New and good Pianos for	$300	and upwards.
" five-octave Organs for	80	" "
" Melodeons for	70	" "

All Instruments warranted for five years.

Agents supplied at wholesale Rates, as low as in the cities. Call on, or address,

E. J. GREENE,
Huntingdon, Pa.,
2nd floor of Leister's new building.

January 4, 1871.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

SELLING OFF AT COST!

The undersigned now offers to the public his entire stock of Plain and Fancy Furniture, consisting of

BUREAUS, BEDSTEADS, WASH AND CANDLE STANDS, CHAIRS, MATTRESSES,

Spring Bed Bottoms, and a great variety of PARLOR & KITCHEN FURNITURE,

and Chamber suits of every price and description. Home-made work of the best workmanship offered at city prices. Several different kinds of Spring Bed bottoms constantly on hand. Bargains are offered to all who need furniture, as he is closing out at cost.

Work and sale rooms on Hill street, opposite the Monitor office. JAMES HIGGINS.

jan25,'71.

HENRY & CO'S.

LUMBER AND COAL DEPOT.

LUMBER OF ALL KINDS,

Lath, Pickets, &c., constantly on hand

FLOORING, SIDING, DOORS, SASH,

FRAMES, &C., at manufacturers' prices.

ANTHRACITE BROAD TOP, ALLEGHANY, SANDY RIDGE AND PITTSBURG COAL,

BY the TON, CAR, or BOAT LOAD

Feb. 15, 1871.

SMITH IN HIS NEW BUILDING *CALL AND EXAMINE.*

IF YOU WANT GREAT BARGAINS GO TO SMITH'S NEW STORE.

The best Sugar and Molasses, Coffee, and Tea Chocolate, Flour, Fish, Salt and Vinegar, Confectionaries, Fruits, Cigars, Tobacco, and spices of the best, and all kinds, and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store.

Also—Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Varnishes, Oils Spts. Turpentine, Fluid, Alchohol, Glass, Putty, &c., &c. The best Wine and Brandy for medical purposes, and all the best Patent Medicines, and a variety of articles too numerous to mention.

The public generally will please call and examine for themselves, and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Jan. 4, '71.

AIR